In The Dark With 7 Tigers

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DANGERS AND THRILLS OF ANIMAL TRAINERS

ROARING, slobbering lions..screams and yells for help . . . revolver shots. Circuses may be united in spirit the world over, but their audiences are not. And circus audiences in Europe, as I have met them, like their acts braced up almost ecstatically to the topmost peaks of suspense, violence and terror, writes A. J. Forrest in 'Tit-Bits.'

Three times since April last year, nearly fatal accidents have horrified German audiences in Hamburg. In the latest instance, the circus's cleverest trainer, twenty-seven-year-old Dutchman, Joan Michon met with a lion which ignored his cues. Growling at first ominously the beast sprang from its pedestal, struck him in the chest and, having rolled him on to the tan, began gouging his body. He kicked and fought demoniacally. The audience yelled its horror, the horror of awe, but partially that of sadistic delight. But for the bravery of a twenty-one-year-old assistant who daringly lashed the crazed maneater with a whip, Michon would have been "worried" to death.

'Tiger King'

Unless their courage is unshakable, European animal trainers can expect but brief careers. The diabolically cool Rudolf Matthies, known as the tiger king of two continents, has a body as scar-lined as Dick Barton's ought to be.

Working now with the Hagenbeck circus, he appreciates that even after thirty years of handling big cats one may get him in the end.

His circus was touring South Sweden shortly after the war. Just as his tigers had slinked through their trap tunnel into the caged arena, the entire lighting system spluttered out. Girls shrieked; matches and cigarette-lighters flared in the darkness; torch beams stabbed out; somebody blew a whistle; the ringmaster shouted orders.

Alone in the ring, Matthies stood with seven killers prowling uneasily around him. He felt their hot breath as their bodies snaked by him.

"My life lay with their selfpossession," said Matthies. "I just pressed my back against the cage bars and swung my wooden cue stick to and fro in a semicircle in front of me. The tigers quickened pace. I knew that they were losing their ringcraft. Passing seconds seemed like days. Then all at once, the arc lamps blazed again. And each tiger promptly jumped on its proper pedestal and assumed a poise of motionless unconcern."

Freezing Mastery

Matthies wears an air of freezing mastery. The very power in his jet-black eyes seems to win submissiveness from querulous young tigers. But not always.

Once a youngster, badly frightened, struck him down, and a second or two later an older tiger, bent only on defending Matthies, attacked it.

The trainer made no effort to extract himself from the melee of threshing, snarling brutes. His one aim now was to save younger tiger. He dragged it free. Whereupon incensed by its wounds from the bigger cat, it rewarded him by clawing his left thigh.

For sheer courage though, the craft of Louis Colvack, another great Continental performer, must be highly rated. Colvack was putting his tiger troupe through their hoops when one crashed into him, lacerating his arm from elbow to wrist. As he struggled to his feet, blood oozed from him. The tigers smelling it, snarled menacingly.

With incredible sang-froid Louis placed a pedestal between himself and the angry cats. Then he took out a handkerchief, thrust it into his wound, and bound it there, using his whip's thong for a bandage. Amid feverish applause, he carried on his act one-handed.

And only when the last tiger had streaked back to its cage did this great-hearted performer sag to his knees in a faint.

I once met a Czech trainer who held that of all qualities attention to detail was the outstanding asset. "A false gesture, a button undone, or a piece of gold braid displaced, and the lion or tiger, will spot it and punish you."

An assistant of his, a young Turk, foolishly left a tiny handmirror in the ring just before the lion act began. "The lights caught it," said the trainer, "and the flash of it instantly disturbed them. The youngster saw his error and tried to retrieve it. A lion struck at him as he bent to pick it up. The other beasts followed its lead, and before we could give the slightest help he had received death wounds."

Girl's Fate

It was a beautiful Viennese girl, Senide, who first exhibited in a single act, lions, tigers, bears and panthers, not as placid "cage birds" but as rampant beasts in full pride of thew. Then she improved her act by thrusting her lovely head into the mouth of a four-year-old lion. Friends warned her. She took no notice. Sure enough, one night the lion closed its jaws. A horrible scene followed as her assistants struggled to wrench open its jaws. The poor girl was left with terrible injuries.

Of all cries which shock a circus audience, none is more terrorizing than the cry of "Fire." I was watching a French circus at Vernon when suddenly the trumpeting of elephants broke out. Some smouldering embers had got among the show's petrol stores and in a few seconds the big top was alight. The scarlet-plumed horses, prancing so proudly one moment round the ring, stampeded the next.

Madhouse Of Panic

A magnificent stallion, foaming at the mouth, smote the ring-master with both hind legs and lifted him into the stalls. And, as the audience struggled and shrieked their way to freedom, so the horses plunged amongst them. The big top was a madhouse of panic.

By a miracle, it seemed, the big top cleared. Twenty people were badly hurt, and three children trampled to death. Then, when all was quiet and the fire extinguished, a wizened old woman sidled up to me and said, "It was horrible, but I've never been so thrilled in all my life!"

Because of this taste, no Continental trainer dare let his animals become lethargic. Each must appear jungle-minded.

Animals sometimes escape, with dire results. But one recent "escape" has its bright side, when an entire circus performing in the East Zone of Germany mutinied, with the exception of its manager. He, poor man, was tied to a tree, while the cast flitted 'en masse'—with its animals, cages and all—through the Iron Curtain to the freedom of the West.

> IF a nation values anything more than freedom, it will lose its freedom; and the irony of it is that if it is comfort or money that it values more, it will lose that, too.
>
> SOMERSET MAUGHAM.

LIKE ONE OF THE FAMILY

A mother whose children have grown up is now rearing an eight-month-old Chimpanzee to find out how far its mental and physical progress can be carried under ideal nursery conditions. Mrs. DORIS GULSHAW, a midwife, began the experiment five weeks ago at her home in Southport. The result is that baby Pete, who was brought from Nigeria by a sailor is making remarkable progress, at any rate, physically.

'MONKEY KING' OF AMERICA

●

3 Lakh Simians Have Passed Through Trefflich's Doors

POLICE of New York's Greenwich Street Station are probably the most adept monkey-chasing blue-coats in the country. They have pursued scampering simians over rooftops, up and down fire escapes, in and out of taverns, through skylights into cellars, writes E. C. Albright in 'Coronet'.

All this because within their precinct lies the "monkey capital of the world," the four-storey building on Fulton Street housing monkey importer Henry Trefflich and his hundreds of chattering gibbons, chimpanzees, marmosets and rhesus monks.

Through Trefflich's doors in the past 18 years have passed more than 300,000 simians, a monkey equivalent of the entire human population of Atlanta.

Since Trefflich started his business in 1931, police have been called a dozen times to track down his animals on the loose. Recently an escaped chimpanzee panicked a near-by barbershop by leapfrogging over the heads of barbers and landing flat on the face of a snoozer under a hot towel.

That was a mild escapade compared to the time 100 monkeys staged a break and in a few minutes were tumbling through open windows, swarming over typewriters, barging into stores. Some raced into a firehouse to swing from the engines and slide down poles; some ambled into a tavern and sampled startled customers' drinks; others flocked into a church and quickly disrupted choir practice.

Boss Of The Show

This kind of monkey business is part of the price Trefflich must pay for the title the newspapers gave him, "Monkey King of America." A slender, sandy-haired man in the early forties, he is probably the largest monkey dealer in the world, importing them from India, Africa, Brazil, and Siam, and selling them to many leading zoos, carnivals and travelling shows.

"I can tell a chimp's IQ from the shape of his face," he says. "The smart ones have high foreheads and high cheekbones."

Trefflich has supplied "high-brow" chimps to universities for use in psychological studies; ape families to psychiatrists seeking the reasons for "anxiety patterns" and sleeplessness in human; and animals for medical research.

Since 1939, the "Monkey King" has sent exploring parties into French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo which have brought back some 20 gorillas.

He sold a pair to the Bronx Zoo for dol. 7,000. They then weighed less than 30 pounds each. Now the male, Makoko, checks in at 415 pounds, and Oka, his ten-year-old expected spouse, weighs a demure 285.

The couple appears to be affectionate, and Trefflich is looking forward eagerly to 1951 or 1952 when they will be old enough to mate. He wan's the honour of having imported the parents of the first gorilla born in captivity.

Before World War II, a shopper could walk into his retail department and acquire a six-pound rhesus monkey, inoculated against rabies and guaranteed in good health, for dol. 7.50. Today a similar animal costs dol. 25. Chimpansees run around dol. 750; a baby orangutan costs probably dol. 2,000; and baby gorillas about dol. 9,000 a pair.

GANDHIJI'S lasting achievement was that he changed India from slave mentality to a fearless expression of revolt against alien rule and achieved the liberation of the country. He kindled the flame of freedom and yet prevented a conflagration. He secured

VICTORY WITHOUT WAR

●

World Needs Mahatma's Fighting Pacifism

BY LEO HIRSCH

Leo Hirsch, an American Pacifist and a great admirer of Mahatma Gandhi, recalls Gandhi's work for India and his contribution to World peace. He feels that at the present moment when the peace-loving people the world over are confronted with the fear of another deadly War if Gandhiji were alive, it would have held forth some hope.

"I HAVE lost that hope to live 125 years because of the terrible happenings in the world. I do not want to live in darkness and in madness. I cannot continue. But, if my services are needed, or rather, I should say, if I am commanded, then I shall live to be 125". This was the last message that Mahatma Gandhi gave to an American journalist. But destiny decided that he should depart from this mad world earlier. An assasin's bullet did the job. Mohandas Karmachand Gandhi, the apostle of peace and non-violence was no more with us and it is three years ago.

The world is poorer today for the loss of this great votary of peace and non-violence, particularly in the present context of international situation with the rumblings of another deadly and diabolical war—with the threat of atom bomb overhanging the peace-loving people.

We remember his reactions to Hiroshima and his messages to the victims of atom bomb, in the following words:

"Those who are done to death in Hiroshima by the bombs, if they had died with that prayerful action, died openly with prayer in their hearts, without uttering a groan, the war would not have ended as disgracefully as it has. It is a question now whether the victors are really the victors or the victims."

Had he lived today, what a healing influence he would have been to a world afflicted with an obsession of war. The world would be nearer peace and progress.

Saint Among Men

He was a saint among men. The Indian ideal of sainthood comes from the Bhagawad Gita, meaning the 'Song of the Lord'. "To those who are detached from desire and from anger, who practise self-control and are restrained in mind knowing the true self—to them salvation is night."

It is in the blending of this idealism of India with that of Christianity that Mahatma Gandhi is to be understood. Mahatma means "great soul" and the title is India's recognition that in him her ideal of sainthood is realised. This distinction came to him unsought; and when he was asked by members of the English Parliament what the title meant, he replied: "It means a very unimportant person". Such humility is of the essence of sainthood and it is by identifying himself with the poor that he had his great eminence in India.

A saint is one who makes the spiritual world visible to us; this helped to explain the vast multitudes who came to gaze at the homely and humble figure of of the Mahatma as a religious exercise. Here was a man without wealth or earthly possessions, rather sickly, and emaciated, yet possessing a spiritual grandeur, whose influence affected 400 million human beings

Fighting Pacifist

Like Dr. Kagawa in Japan, Gandhi was a fighting pacifist; his long and heroic career had been spent in a great attack upon race prejudice and the exploitation of the poor. The conviction was burned into his soul that India had been killed, body and soul, by exploitation from abroad.

Some of Gandhi's sayings upon the central principles of life have become classical. They are: "If untouchability and caste are convertible terms the sooner caste perishes, the better for all concerned". "If blood must be shed, let it be our blood". "Passive resistance is always infinitely superior to physical violence." "There is no God higher than Truth." "Truth is the first thing to be sought for, and beauty and goodness will then be added unto you; that is really what Christ taught in the Sermon on the Mount."

He profoundly believed in non-violent resistance which came to him from that great American, David Henry Thoreau, who expressed it over one hundred years ago.

Non-violence did not mean weak submission to the will of the evil-doer but rather the pitting of our

(Continued On Page 23)

Alphabet Of Our Republic

Ahoy! Armed with love, we march along
Bapu's Bharat beckons us all,
Chirping, singing, liberty's song
Dancing deliriously at Slavery's fall!
Ere it's too late, we want to tell
Fully, squarely to the world on face
Give up A-bombs—that's Hell!
Hound out upstarts, out for power-race!
In this land of glory and grace
Joys and jungles and gems and jewels
Kindled perpetually is the lamp of love
Longingly shedding a message of peace!
Men like mountains, manly, we have
Nerves of iron and sinews of steel
Order of Peace is but on their lips
Priceless Pandit Nehru, means it all!
Question mark—huge and ominous
Ravaging, rash, has the world become!
Stop it all—this war of destruction
Teaches our Hind—Jai Hind! Jai Hind!!
Universe is one—like all men
Victory shall be ours, lasting and glorious
World shall spin with love
X'ray your hearts and out with the poison.
Young and old of Bharat, sing!
Zeal shall be our motto!! Jai Hind! Jai Hind!!

—*V. G. DESHMUKH.*

PATTER

By Asude

Egbert, The Egg—King

I AM determined to have this story of Egbert off the chest,—if I die in the attempt.

You think it is an easy job,—do you,—making yourself heard in the midst of this deafening racket all round you? This noise made by Chinese gunners in Korea and the peace-merchants at Lake Success? Not to speak of the high homilies on Art, and Culture, and the Geeta, delivered by Hon'ble Ministers on tour?

It takes a Dan Leno or a Grock to talk nonsense under such maddening conditions. But, as I said, I must talk to you about Egbert, or die in the attempt.

The reason why I wish to talk about Egbert is because whilst most people are all wrapped up in such elevating themes as Culture, Soul, and the virtues of Judicious Contraception, I have a peculiar weakness for two things which interest nobody else,—Eating and Drinking. I don't suppose you have any interest in Eating and Drinking, have you?

That is why it is only the little snippets of news about Eating and Drinking peering out of the crowded columns of the daily papers which make a rare appeal to me and egg me on,—to talk to you about Egbert the Egg-king. There have been quite a juicy little bit or two lately about Eating and Drinking.

There was, for instance, the Sadhu who ate a lot of nails and Nitric Acid in the presence of a distinguished gathering collected by a Minister of State to witness the feast. I understand, the bill of fare was specially appreciated by the Food Minister. *"It will relieve the pressure on the cereals,"*—is what he is stated to have said on the occasion. One man's poison another man's meat. But not mine. Definitely not mine. I can rise up to Nira and bananas, but not so high as to nails and Nitric Acid. But then, I was never a loyalist,—a loyalist Congressman, I mean.

That is why I was far more intrigued by the other feast given at New Delhi about the same time,—they called it a "banquet,"—at the premier hotel of the place. They did not have nails or Nitric Acid at this dinner but they had several Hon'ble Ministers. And they had ripe pomfret from Malabar, and peaches from the Himalayan snows.

It was the Government of India entertaining the Engineers, several hundreds of them, and distinguished guests. With the fish, they had Bristol Milk Sherry, and with the *entree* of chicken, a *Chateau* of rare vintage. And then they had a good spread of liqueurs to go with the coffee. It was an Austerity Meal, and the Hon'ble Ministers did credit to the occasion. For there were vegetarian counterparts to every course. The drinks did for both.

Helpings at the table were free and several people were understood to have been helped to their cars after the feast. And yet, I knew there was one man who ate guiltily even if he ate well. He had wangled a card to the dinner but kept it a secret from his wife. Later, he confessed to me that he did not wish to mar his regular dinner at home. A good trencherman.

He reminded me of Egbert. Do you remember Egbert, the man who made Eggs famous? No, not selling them, but eating them. He could eat three dozen hen eggs, two dozen duck eggs, and one dozen goose-eggs at a single sitting.—without once getting up from his chair to get them properly settled

First time Egbert sought a job as a champ in his line, this is the talk which took place between the manager of the dime museum and Egbert. A "dime museum," you know, is the name the Americans give to those show-places of theirs which give several performances in the course of the day.

"Who are you?" asked the manager.

"I am Egbert, the Egg-King," drawled Egbert. "What's your act?"

"I eat three dozen hen eggs, two dozen duck eggs, and one dozen goose eggs at a single sitting."

"Sounds pretty good," commented the manager, "I suppose you know our policy?" "What's that?" asked Egbert. "Four shows a day." "O.K.", sang out Edgar. "But look," warned the manager, "On Saturdays, we often have as many as six shows, and on some holidays, we give a performance every hour. That suit you?"

"Suits me alright, boss, but I must have one thing understood before I join your show." "What's that?" "No matter how many shows you give in a day, you've got to give me time between them *to eat my regular meals at my hotel. The job makes one hungry, you know!"*

And Egbert went down in history as the greatest Egg-absorber of all times, till he went down with a gigantic corporation which no taxi man would agree to carry to the dime show. I am afraid, he would have cut no ice with our own General MacArthur in Korea.

For it appears that the valiant General has now discovered the root cause of the recent reverses of his forces. This is how the "United Press of America" features it:

"NO PLACE FOR GLUTTONS!

Tokyo, Jan 13. Officers and men at MacArthur's headquarters were ordered Saturday to get rid of their paunches. 'I will not permit this command to become a haven for gluttons.....Each immediate commanding officer is expected to take prompt and corrective action with reference to any obese personnel under his control?'—ran the Order of the Day.

You know what "action" was suggested? "Such action should include special physical exercises like *pushing away from mess and refreshment tables at the proper time.....*" etc. etc., a most painful routine, all told.

I am certain that sort of thing will not be liked here, in India, that is, Bharat. Definitely not by Ministers of the States, if I know my Ministers. How do you think the Minister of you-know-what would like it if the Pandit issued an ukase like that with reference to his Cabinet personnel?

For, as we all know, whereas "Drinking" is a Sin, Eating is an Art. And you can see an eloquent manifestation of the Art any day at places in the Capital where statesmen of weight foregather to discuss the comparative merits of roots as substitutes for cereals. Sometimes they do it at afternoon teas. Other times, at austerity banquets.

Delhi is always full of "Exhibitionism." Yes, I know the meaning of the word even as I spill it. And it is because I know the full implication of the word that I long to see the day when we shall have one almighty Exhibition of this Noble Art displayed in a hundred stalls filled with the mammoth parabolas of our devout Masters

and there will be a President, of course, to preside over the function and give away the first prize. Or, shall we say, take it?

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The Rector and Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh at Al Azhar.

Al Azhar, the old mosque.

THE SPHINX OF AL AZHAR

Indian Editors At 1,000-Year-Old Egyptian University

BY S. NATARAJAN

IF the history of Modern Egypt is a story of the struggle of two opposing forces—the conflict between the desire to be modern and the anxiety lest modernisation should result in Western domination—the thousand-year University of Al Azhar occupies a key position in the assertions of national independence.

Yet, because nationalism in Egypt has so far failed to find a hard core of tradition to build itself on, the movement has been more anti-Western than Egyptian. It is not accident but this basic fact which explains the slow and impeded birth of a renaissance.

When some of the members of the Indian Press Delegation visited the famed Opera House at Cairo to witness the performance of Mrinalini Sarabhai's dance troupe, the most frequent comment overheard in the audience was that there was nothing like it in Egypt. It was recognised as a striking symbol of Indian renaissance, of the new spirit which had awakened in India. It is true that this was not the only reaction. A Councillor in Alexandria who was sitting next to me at the civic lunch which was given us, indicated that a great impression had been made on his countrymen by the dance performance. Then, after a slight pause, he leaned towards me and asked, "But tell me, why do the musicians sit on the floor of the stage whilst playing?" Obviously, his mind was not able to get over the thought that here was a sign of primitiveness. As another Egyptian gentleman took occasion to tell men in the Cairo Museum, "Even in the days of Tut-ankhamen, you can see there were chairs just like the ones we now use." It is little things that stick and here was a matter which was causing quite a confusion of ideas in some minds.

Sari Scores

It was the same with clothes. Mr. Ansari and I were the two who appeared most often in sherwani and churidar pyjamas. Mrs. Alva of course, wore the sari which was unreservedly admired, even though I cannot see the chic Egyptian women imitating it until it filters into Western fashions. I was just glowing with national satisfaction at the thought that some of our Egyptian hosts had expressed their regret at Egypt having nothing like it and their admiration for us Indians who had the courage to stick to our national dress, when I received a rude shock.

One of the Socialists with whom we lunched, turned to me and praised the Indian sari. It was he said, very graceful and it surprised him that it was wound round the person with such skill. The colours which were commonly seen also won his praise. Then he turned to men's attire. "I wish I could also like it so much, he said shyly; "but it is too medieval for use in these days." Mr. Ansari explained to me one evening that the sherwani was an adaptation of the long cloak looking almost like a lengthy night-shirt, which the Arabs wore. Perhaps that explains why the young modernised Egyptian looks askance at our dress.

But to return to the Al Azhar. The University has played an important part in Egyptian national life. Its influence is unquestioned.

Yet it is significant that it has not been able to give Egyptian nationalism the inspiration and dynamism which it badly needs. Nor has it been capable so far—one wonders whether it is even interested —in giving life to the glorious heritage of Ancient Egypt and in bringing it into the national life of the present day.

In Luxor we discussed for a brief hour the strange gap which is so apparent between the old and the new with the American Egyptologist who is doing a magnificent piece of work at the American College. He said that it was not quite correct to say this because in the villages one still found practices and ways of life which existed some four thousand years ago. Yet this itself is an indirect admission of the absence of any conscious, active interest in Ancient Egypt. The Azhar University is interested in keeping minds alive to the past but the past it concerns itself with is a comparatively recent one and not for that matter peculiarly Egyptian.

The Sphinx

One of our functions was a visit to the Rector of Al Azhar. There had been some talk of the University not having been very friendly to India and this, combined with the great age of the centre of Muslim learning, had made us look forward with some excitement to the call. We were ushered in into the presence of the Rector and the warm cup of cinnamon tea was very welcome in the cold morning. The Rector was cordial and he invited Mr. Ansari to sit by his side. The rest of us spread round the room, the photographers looking for vantage places and somewhat unhappy at the clouded sky. It was one of the rare occasions in our tour when speeches were exchanged and we left the place with a feeling of frustration. The Rector met all advances to explain the secular basis of the Indian State and the involved question of Kashmir with little interest and told us that Al Azhar was not concerned with politics. Nor would he be drawn when one of our party asked him how Al Azhar hoped to continue its contribution to Egyptian national resurgence. We all admired the skill of the interpreter who smilingly handled a delicate situation.

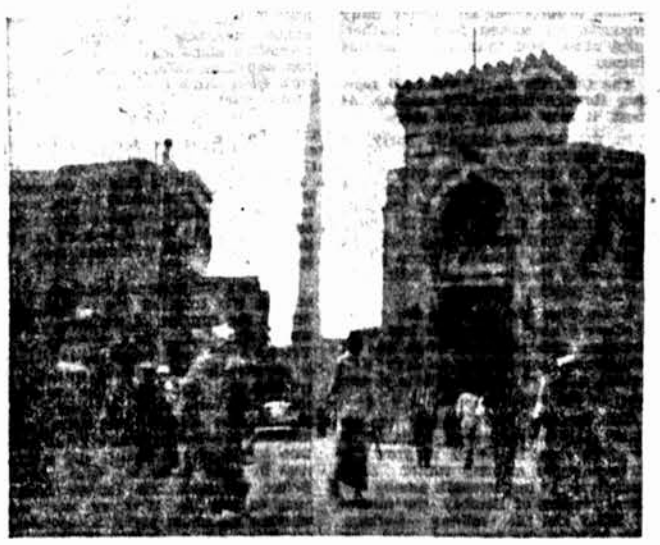
'Women Do It At Home'

We concluded the courtesy call with the usual photograph, which was informal because the photographer who accompanied us had for some reason not put in an appearance. And we moved on to the mosque and the old building of the University, where the traditional teaching was kept up. By the pillars we saw a little cluster of boys listening distractedly to the teachers.

MRS. ALVA RATHER UNDERMINED THE CONFIDENCE OF OUR ESCORT BY ASKING WHETHER WOMEN WERE NOT ADMITTED TO THESE CLASSES. IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT "WOMEN, NO DOUBT, LEARNT THE SAME THINGS AT HOME."

From what we could make out, the lesson was more an exercise in forensic skill than a hum-drum class. It may contain the secret why in our hasty visit to the Egyptian Parliament we were struck by the liveliness as compared to the monotony of the Chamber of Deputies. In the sacred precincts of the mosque, we were asked to move in cloth shoe-covers, which were slipped on at the entrance, a sensible idea which eliminates the need for removing one's shoes and leaving it to the tender mercies of a custodian outside. A young Indian from Malabar came forward and greeted us affectionately in Tamil and was very anxious to have us meet the six or seven Indian boys who were at the University. Probably, we may have done so but for the chance which brought to the leader of the delegation the East Bengal Professor

(Continued On Page 20)



The Square in front of Al Azhar. To the right is one of the new buildings which house the modern univ[illegible]
—Courtesy—The TRIBUNE, Ambala.

MAN OF DESTINY OR TRAGIC HERO?

Nehru's Role As 'Third Force'

By Michael Straight

ASIAN unity is the great ambition of Pandit Nehru. Unity, he believes, will enable Asia to take its rightful place in world politics and to keep out of a Third World War.

Nehru's search for a basis for Asian unity compels him to obscure and deny the moral conflict between freedom and Communism. It prompts him to oppose the United States as the only free nation powerful enough to bring about the alignment of Asia along ideological lines. It leads him down paths of appeasement. Yet if Nehru could help to bring China out of the Soviet orbit and into an Asiatic bloc, the neutrality of Asia might not be too high a price to pay for this vital transfer of allegiance.

Is there any basis for Nehru's policy? asks the author in "New Republic".

MICHAEL STRAIGHT, the author of this article is the editor of the "New Republic," Washington, and has studied conditions in India as a delegate to the World Pacifists' Conference held in Lucknow.

Compulsion Or Consent?

The majority of Asian nations have burst the bonds of colonisation in five short years. Nehru sees in their common background the basis of their future unity. They have all suffered foreign domination. They all desire independence today. They have all been left behind in the sweep of economic progress. They all want to become industrialized nations overnight. They have all suffered from oppression by village landlords and money lenders. They are all moving toward land reform. They have all been governed by corrupt and dictatorial rulers. They all want honest and representative government.

In addition, Nehru asserts, the nations of Asia share "a passionate urge for freedom." He insists, "they are developing or wish to develop democratic institutions."

For us this is the critical point, and at this point, Nehru seems to be tragically mistaken.

It is true that Asia is linked by common problems. But are these problems to be overcome by compulsion or by consent? On this central issue the divisions within Asia are as deep as those that threaten all the world.

China and Viet Minh are dedicated to compulsion, directed by the Communist Party. Thailand, Burma and Nationalist China are dedicated to compulsion directed by military rulers. India, Indonesia, Ceylon and the Philippines are moving towards democracy.

Westerners maintain that these contrasts are basic and must lead to conflict. Nehru has held that they are superficial and do not preclude cooperation. His policy was challenged by the crossing of the 38th Parallel. It was undermined by China's invasion of Tibet.

Dangerous Indecision

In the conflict that is developing within Asia, democracy starts at a clear disadvantage.

In contrast to the purposefulness of the Communist governments, and the ruthlessness of the military regimes, the democratic governments of Asia lack direction and self-confidence. Democracy must always contain an element of self-doubt. In Asia, the self-doubt of democratic leaders approaches dangerous indecision. The recurring theme of Nehru's speeches is: I have no well-defined programme; I cannot see far ahead; I sense the direction in which the masses are moving; I move with them towards an unknown end.

To see this indecision as an expression of Nehru's own divided personality is to blind oneself to the basic dilemma of the democratic leaders of Asia.

With some reason we identify democracy and free enterprise. We take it for granted that our way is best of organizing society. In Asia that is far from clear.

Asia's primary needs are to raise industrial production, to increase agricultural productivity and to achieve efficiency and integrity in Government. **Private enterprise can raise industrial production only if there is present in Asia a vigorous capitalist class, or a large volume of foreign** investment. Increased agricultural productivity requires mechanization and a consolidation of land holdings that peasants are bound to resist. Efficiency and integrity in Government in the years before a tradition of public service is established require a discipline that democracy cannot easily enforce.

Colonial rule has not left Asia unprepared for democratic development. There are industries in Central India, a strong democratic tradition in South India and effective provincial governments in Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces and Mysore. In general, however, in India as in most of free Asia, resources are not being developed; agriculture is stagnant; corruption is widespread; and there is no tradition of democracy that the majority of the people recognize and love.

For us democracy and free enterprise are expressions of our national character and temperament. It is doubtful whether the character and temperament of Asia conform with ours. But even if democracy and free enterprise are accepted as the best means of organizing Asian nations our own experience proves that they must take root generations before they bear fruit.

Asia Will Not Wait

It took the United States two centuries to develop modern capitalism. In the same way, it took Britain three centuries to extend the franchise to all her citizens. After three centuries six million Americans are still denied the vote.

Asia today will not wait for three centuries. Her main insistence is on speed of development. Before Asia stands an example of the swift industrialization of a backward nation—the USSR. We may condemn it for its indifference to human costs. But Asians have not been led to hold life dearly.

Asia is dominated by misery. Misery must cause impatience. For the impatient, compulsion becomes irresistibly tempting as the short cut. The Western-trained leaders of free Asia are committed to the patient methods of democracy. But it seems doubtful that the mass electorates to whom power is given, and the new leaders whom they thrust forward, will follow in the footsteps of a passing generation that sat at the feet of professors at Harvard and Balliol.

Nationalism As Counter-Force

In recognition of this weakness, the Western governments rely on nationalism as the counter-force to Communism during the decades in which democracy takes root in Asia.

But nationalism, while it delays the encroachment of Soviet power, is not inherently democratic and offers no solution to the conditions that breed Communism.

Modern nationalism began in Asia in a response to Western liberalism. It took hold when nationalist leaders restored to the peoples of Asia their self-respect. The nationalist method was to recreate Asia's own traditions. In this sense it was conservative. At the same time it mobilized millions of people by voicing their demand for change. The movement was not concerned with consistency. It was individualist and collectivist; liberal and Socialist. It was a negative rebellion against foreign rule, rather than an impulse toward the positive objectives for which political parties seek power. It rejected all planning for the future as a dicisive force within the unifying emotion of nationalism.

In the brief time since Asia achieved its independence two main trends have developed. Either the national movement which achieved independence has consolidated its power in a one-party state as in Pakistan, or, as in India it has faltered, and begun to break up. In both cases it has lost popular support.

For, lacking the disciplines of the Communist Party, the leaders tend to give in to human weakness when power at last is theirs. In colonial days they were martyrs proudly suffering imprisonment and poverty. Today they are often the new rich. In all free Asia the national leader of yesterday, the politician of today, as the villagers say, is a man with a lot of wealth and little sympathy who shares his sympathy and keeps his wealth.

Party Dissensions

In the days of British rule, Nehru, Purshottamdas Tandon and Sardar Patel fought shoulder to shoulder in the Congress Party. Today Nehru, the Prime Minister and Fabian Socialist, places unenforceable reforms on the statute books. Tandon, the Party chairman and archaist, urges his countrymen to foreswear salt, honey, dairy products, all cooked food, leather-soled shoes and inoculations against disease.

The Congress Party will hold together through the coming election. At most, it may survive one more.

In the West, a majority party is given purpose and unity by the presence of a constructive minority party. In India, as in most of free Asia, the minority consists largely of dissatisfied members of the majority party who have been denied patronage. In time they may form a second party, but it will hardly be one with well-defined political principle.

Nehru sees his platform in "the Welfare State." But this has little meaning, and still less when one of his leading supporters, Acharya Kripalani, adds, "The police state is the way to the welfare state."

The Socialist Party hopes to become the Government of India if it is given time in which to grow. It stresses social mobility rather than Socialism. It has strength among the slum dwellers of Bombay, the miners of Bihar and the railway workers. But it lacks the resources and the ideas to win the villagers of India, and its leaders seem far removed from its smouldering rank and file.

Revivalism

The revivalist movement was founded in 1925. Partition has given it strength. Its aim is to arouse a consciousness of racial solidarity among Hindus. Hinduism is not a proselytizing religion. It has no church or hierarchy. But the Moslems have founded a Moslem State in Pakistan and a Hindu State in India seems to be the answer.

The front for the revivalists is the Hindu Mahasabha, a narrow group with influence but no real base, that seeks power through indoctrination within the majority group. Behind it is the RSS, whose members, clad in uniforms, drill once a day. Seven hundred thousand Hindus are organized in RSS cells. Another 500,000 are organized in youth groups, starting with six-year-old children. It was banned for 18 months for its role in Gandhi's assassination. Now it is back, organizing its cells, keeping silent on its aims.

A voluntary ban on the RSS by newspapers leaves Indians ignorant of its purposes and its strength. It seeks to rid India of Western influence, to drive the Moslems out of the country, to form a Hindu nation with a rigid moral code drawn from the past.

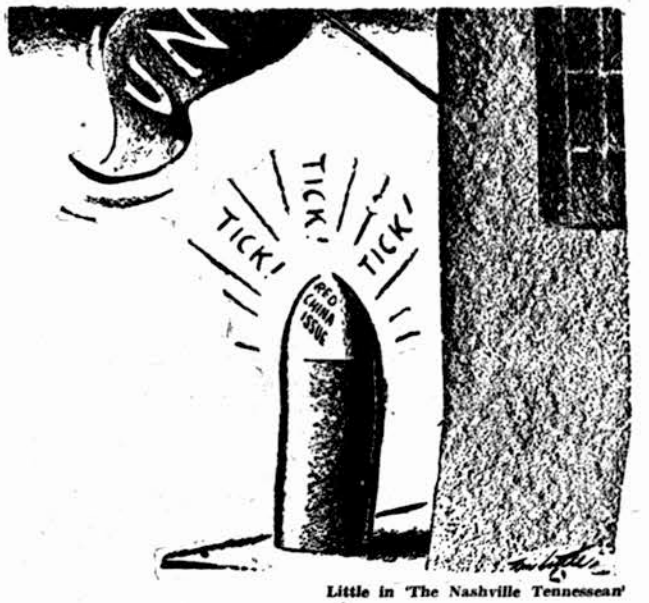
A Hindu state which denies all rights to 40 million Moslem citizens must be a reactionary and sterile dictatorship, rejecting the promise of science, and inciting communal violence to maintain its power. Already the heritage of violence in India is appalling. The conflict between India and Pakistan is ruining both nations through its burdens of armaments, boycotts, tensions and homeless refugees. Pressure for war is high in West Bengal. New riots seem almost inevitable. In the long run, revolution alone may bring an end to communalism, as desperate men overturn every symbol of an intolerable 'status quo'.

Nehru's Stand

Against the rising tide of communalism stands Jawaharlal Nehru, commanding surging crowds with such reckless courage that it is hard to believe that he will live more than a few years.

He lacks the confidence of the civil service, the trust of the manufacturers, the support of his own party, which will discard him when it can. Yet he alone can inspire a loyalty to a democratic nation that transcends conflicting loyalties to community, caste, race and state. He alone can preside over hungry but peaceful millions who see in him a great man who sacrificed his wealth and happiness in order to suffer with them. Before we reject him for his reluctance to join the West we must ask whether we would prefer a dependent continent, mired in bloodshed and civil war.

'HANDLE WITH CARE'



Little in 'The Nashville Tennessean'

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

The Bushman Is Honoured

ABORIGINAL ART COMES INTO ITS OWN IN AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA is such a highly developed nation at the present time that few men realise that a little over a century ago, the continent was a wilderness in which civilised men wandered at their own peril. Some of the early explorers who colonised this vast land are depicted on the stamps which have been issued in their commemoration, but it is only lately that the original inhabitant of Australia has come into his own on stamps.

The 8-1/2d Commonwealth of Australia postage stamps, issued on 14th August, 1950, which features the head and shoulders of an Australian aboriginal, is the portrait of an actual member of the Wailbri tribe of central Australia. The portrait on which its design was based, has been the subject of numerous publicity posters.

Although the aboriginal has often been depicted as the symbol of a vanishing race, there are today approximately 75,000 aboriginals, of whom 50,000 are full-blooded. The race is protected and the majority live their ancient tribal lives on huge reservations, from which the white man is excluded.

The Postal authorities have, through the medium of the postage stamp, mainly in the form of commemorative issues, paid homage to the aborigine, the original inhabitants of the Australian continent.

Totemic Origin

The current 2/- stamp first issued in February, 1948, typifies what is termed "aboriginal art." Intended to honour the culture of the Australian aborigine, the crocodile design was submitted by G. Sellheim, of Sydney and was the winner in a nationwide competition for new stamp designs.

The background of the stamp has an intricate pattern: circles and loops and a maze of lines, the original from which it was adapted being of special tribal significance. Aborigine artists use the most primitive materials and fashion surprisingly advanced designs.

It is said that these artists always depict reptiles looking down on them from above, while birds are characterised by a side view. Humans are generally displayed from the front.

Some Tribes Extinct

The first stamp on which an aboriginal was shown was issued on July 2, 1934. On that occasion an issue of three stamps — of 2d, 3d and 1/- denominations — was made to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the State of Victoria. A well-built aborigine — curly-haired and bearded, and carrying in his hand several spears — was represented standing on the south-eastern bank of the River Yarra, staring in wonderment across it at the modern city of Melbourne.

This portrait was prepared from photographs in the possession of the National Museum, Melbourne; for the aborigine portrayed was a member of the now extinct Yarra tribe, which dwelt in the area when John Batman, the founder of Melbourne, bargained for possession of this trip of territory for a white settlement.

Aborigine Weapons

If we also look at the stamps issued on June 2, 1930 — the 1-1/2d and 3d values, in commemoration of the centenary of his eventful voyage down the Rivers Murrumbidgee and Murray by Captain Charles Sturt — a representative collection of aboriginal weapons can be seen flanking Crossland's fine portrait of Sturt.

These typical aboriginal weapons include peculiarly-shaped spears, boomerangs and shields. They are picturesquely arranged, and many are ornately designed and carved. The inclusion of these implements mainly used by aborigines in search of food, and formerly in occasional tribal warfare, is testimony to the fact that in all his explorations Captain Sturt never took the life of an aborigine. The navigator — whose life on one memorable occasion was saved by a band of friendly "blacks" — always treated them with the greatest respect and consideration.

The stamps which the Australian postal authorities have produced recently are really well designed specimens and are a pointer in the right direction towards the treatment of backward races on stamps. Although native races have been depicted on stamps before, it is not often appreciated that many of them are no more backward than people in the lesser known districts of Europe.

The best thing about Australian stamps is that they do not adopt a patronising attitude but show a recognition that aboriginal art forms are often highly developed and contribute in a very worthwhile manner to the proper understanding of their life and genius.

SYMBOL OF THE TOTEM

Most of the Aboriginal art of Australia has its origin in ancient totemic beliefs. The totem of the particular tribe to which the artist belongs takes on the character of a protective deity and is often used to ward off the influences of malevolent spirits.

S. AUSTRALIA CENTENARY

THE Centenary of the first stamp from South Australia falls in 1855, and in order to honour the event in suitable manner, an exhibition will be held in that year at Adelaide. Meanwhile, since 1955 is still a long way off, a preliminary exhibition is due to be held next August to foster local interest in the stamps of South Australia.

Mr. M. J. Twining, the secretary of the South Australian Philatelic Advisory Council, hopes that many collections of the older S. A. stamps that have been put away for decades will come to light as a result of the publicity given to the forthcoming exhibitions. The August exhibition will continue for four days, and will include several of the collections that won high awards at the recent Australian Jubilee Exhibition at Melbourne.

Strange Neglect

Among all the Australian States, South Australia has hitherto been among the most neglected. It is difficult to see exactly why, because the first issue, though it contains no howling rarities, has dignity and beauty and is certainly much better looking and more easily available than the items from Victoria or New South Wales. Perhaps the fact that specialists have not made a bee-line for them has been a contributing factor to this undeserved neglect.

Incidentally, why no centenary for Western Australia? If N.S.W. and Victoria have already celebrated their hundred years of existence with special stamps, and if South Australia is laying plans years ahead, it is a little surprising that Western Australia should not produce a special item for the occasion. Anyway, there is still time—the Western Australia centenary falls in 1954—so here's hoping that we are given a reproduction of the Swan design, preferably inverted!

GRANDIOSE LATVIANS

The Flight That Proved A Flop

IN the world of stamps, the most peculiar things turn up. If only given time enough. Take the 1933 Latvia-Africa flight. These stamps have a history behind them that is not only unusual but amusing. Latvia has been well aware of the revenue that can be derived from the sale of stamps, and has also realised that air mail labels have an even greater attraction for many collectors than straight forward land or sea mail transport.

So she has issued quite a number of air stamps for a country her size. These stamps are of all shapes, sizes and types; with no charity premiums, with moderate surcharges, and with charity tags that are perfectly outrageous. Some have been issued for legitimate reasons, while in the case of others, it is doubtful if even a single collector was taken in.

Gambia Goodwills

But whatever that be, in 1933 Latvia announced that she was sending a plane on a goodwill mission to Gambia. Most philatelists may well wonder what connection Latvia has with Gambia, that tiny settlement tucked away on the west coast of Africa, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and the pocket republic of Liberia.

It appears that Oliver Cromwell, when he happened to have a few moments spare from his tussles with the cavalier element in England, ceded Gambia to the Duke of Courland, which, at that time, happened to be where Latvia is now. The Duke, having his hands full with more urgent business, didn't want to get tangled with a place in the back of beyond, and politely ignored the whole business.

The result was that Gambia went back to the British, and it remains British to this day. In 1933 the Latvians belatedly realised that their ancestor the magnanimous Duke had been pretty generous about the whole thing, and decided to honour their countryman — and make something on the side, by sending an aeroplane to Africa carrying mail franked by special stamps. Nobody seemed to object, and all was in readiness for the flight. Unhappily for this laudable venture, the plane proved a bit of a handicap. It flew a furlong or so and then crashed—mail, stamps, special cachets and all!

Let Down With A Bang

It was a case of adding insult to injury when the letters had to be sent to Gambia by ordinary hum-drum surface routes. The air stamps of 1933 were specially provided for the occasion. There were five values in all: the 10 sant green, 15 sant red and 25 sant blue were without premium; while the 15 sant was raised to 50 and the 25 to 100 by means of a surcharge. The higher values were limited to 2,500 copies, while of the others there were 5,000. The issue was available at the Riga G.P.O. for a very limited period.

After all the time and trouble taken in the production of these stamps, it seems a little unkind for Gibbons to ignore them altogether! To make things even worse, the catalogue is positively insulting about them, saying in a footnote after No. 215, "four other sets of so-called air stamps were issued in 1933. These were of a highly speculative nature and we do not list them."

So that was that as far as this fine example of private enterprise was concerned.

Air Trips For Foreign Tourists

SPECIAL FACILITIES BY INDIAN RAILWAYS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

QUICK aerial trips over India and re-conditioned streamlined railway coaches form the main planks for a large number of American tourists arriving in Bombay early in March in two luxury liners.

India originally did not figure in this round-the-world pleasure cruise which started from New York on January 6. As a result of efforts made by the Transport Ministry, now endeavouring to increase tourist traffic from overseas, India has been given the longest routes of the tour. The tourists have been assured that every facility will be given to them during their Indian itinerary so that this country's glory and culture from the tourists' viewpoint may not go unnoticed. It is now expected that both luxury liners will be here for about 10 days thus affording an opportunity to Bombayites to see these luxury liners.

Sight-seeing tours of selected places like Agra, Delhi and Jaipur will be organised for the tourists and some of them will take quick aerial views of the country including temple cities of the South and Darjeeling in the north-east. The Government of India have already despatched tourist literature and pictures to be displayed on the steamers.

Already a party of 21 foreigners from Stockholm has been conducted successfully this being the first tour of its kind after the war arranged by the G. I. P. Railway in specially streamlined tourist coaches.

The Ajanta caves were visited yesterday by a large number of engineers from abroad now in India to attend the International Engineering Conference and Exhibition. They are reaching Poona this week-end to visit Khadakwasla, the National Chemical Laboratory, and other places of interest. India's tourist attractions were brought to their notice by sight-seeing as well as illustrated literature.

KHER RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

Balkan-Ji-Bari Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, was re-elected president of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari (Akhil Hind Balak Sangh) at its annual general meeting held at the secretariat today.

The meeting passed a resolution condoling the passing away of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Thakkar Bapa who had helped the organisation in a number of ways. By another resolution the Balkan-ji-Bari emblem became its flag for use on ceremonial occasions.

A resolution demanding change of the society's name was negatived.

Government House News

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan.

Captain E. M. Eller, Captain R. J. Stroch, Colonel K. M. Bharucha, Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, Lt.-Colonel Rajgopal Menon, Commander S. D. Kale, Commander A. J. Singh and Wing Commander S. N. Patnaik came to lunch.

His Excellency witnessed the screening of the film "Lost Boundaries".

Change Of Address

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The office of the U. K. Trade Commissioner in Bombay is being moved from the Menkwa Building, Outram Road, to the second floor of the Mercantile Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road.

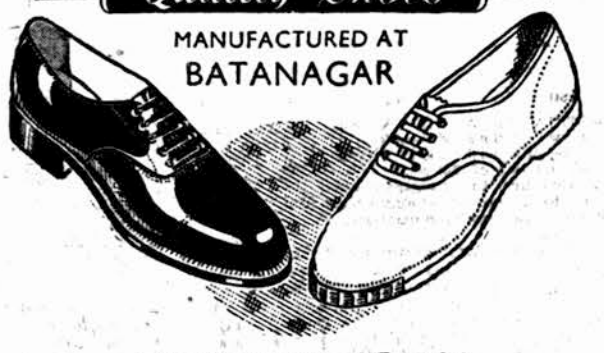
The U. K. Trade Commissioner's office will be closed from January 29th to January 31, 1951. It will be open at the new address on February 1st, 1951.

COLD WEATHER *Styles*

B.S.C.

Quality Shoes

MANUFACTURED AT
BATANAGAR



AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING SHOE STORES

TRADE ENQUIRIES TO:—
B. S. C. WHOLESALE DEPOTS
ATLAS MILLS COMPOUND, REAY ROAD.
BOMBAY.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Posh Vad 5 2007.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 19 1370.
Parsi: Amardad 28 1320.
Sunrise 7-14 A.M., Sunset 6-29 P.M.
Hightide: 02-52, 15-18, Lowtide: 09-10, 20-56.

Today's Engagements

PARSI CHIEF MATROMONIAL COURT: A vacancy on the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court having occurred, an election will take place on Thursday (Feb 1), at 209 Hornby Road, Parsi Punchayet. One of the candidates to the bye-election is Mr. Bhikhaji Merwanji Karanjia, J.P., a well-known social worker.

PUNJAB LOK SABHA: Public meeting, Kolwada Refugee Camp, 9 a.m.

RENAISSANCE HOUSE: Inauguration of the House by Mr. Ashoka Mehta, University School of Economics, 10 a.m.

BOMBAY STATE BAR ASSN.:—Meeting of Bar Associations, High Court Building, 3 p.m.

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE: Annual Social gathering, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 4-30 p.m.

SRI VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: Lecture by Sri Trivikram, Radha Kunj, 52, Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

YOUTHS SOCIAL CIRCLE: Opening ceremony, Basantsing Inst. of Science, (Jai Hind College), 5-30 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ: Pandit Bhaskaranas will speak at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture, Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Discourse on Self-Restraint, Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, 7-30 p.m.

SRI RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM: Birthday anniversary celebrations of Swami Vivekananda, Ashram premises, Khar, beginning at 7 a.m.

"Hindi Telegraph Service"

Hindi telegraph service, i.e. transmission of telegrams in Hindi from and to Bombay and the following stations will be introduced with effect from the 1st February 1951.

The service will be available between 12 noon and 8 p.m. only.

1 Agra; 2 Ajmer; 3 Allahabad; 4 Banaras; 5 Bareilly; 6 Gaya; 7 Indore; 8 Jabalpur; 9 Jaipur; 10 Kanpur; 11 Lucknow; 12 Muzaffarpur; 13 Nagpur; 14 New Delhi; 15 Patna and 16 Ranchi.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 27 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, January 27, 1951.

Weather has been mainly dry over the country.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, East Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Gangetic West Bengal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SATURDAY EVENING: Weather will be dry over the country except for a few falls of rain or snow in the hills of the Punjab (1) and a few light showers in the extreme south of the peninsula.

Medium or low clouds may develop over north Rajasthan and the plains of the Punjab (1).

The following is the weather chart:

	Temp. Max.	Min.	Rainfall 24th	SJI	Dfn
Ahmedabad	84	51	0	0	0
Ahmednagar	89	56	0	0.2	—0
Allahabad	74	42	0	0.7	—0.7
Baroda	88	47	0	0	—
Belgaum	86	58	0	0	—0.1
BOMBAY	83	65	0	0	—0.1
Calcutta	76	51	0	0	—0.3
Delhi	73	42	0	0.9	+0.1
Gwalior	73	45	0	0.7	—
Hyderabad (Dn)	85	62	0	0	—0.3
Indore	85	42	0	0	—0.2
Jaipur	73	46	0	0.1	—0.3
Lucknow	71	43	0	0.5	+0.9
Madras	85	65	0	0.1	—1.2
Mahabaleshwar	79	58	0	0	—0.1
Mysore	84	61	0	0	—0.1
Nagpur	85	53	0	0	—0.3
Patna	74	46	0	0.4	—0.1
Poona	91	55	0	0	0
Shillong	56	38	T	0.3	—0.2
Sholapur	90	64	0	0	—0.1
Simla	51	38	0	3.3	+1.1
Surat	92	56	0	0	0

"Disturbances" Likely

MADRAS, Jan 27 (PTI): The Kodaikanal Observatory wires: "Ionospheric and geomagnetic disturbances are possible between Jan. 28 and February 3".

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, JAN. 28

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

English 08-00, 13-30, 18-00, 21-00; Hindi 08-15 13-40, 18-10, 21-15; Urdu 09-00; Punjabi 08-30, 20-15; Bengali 07-30, 12-50, 19-30; Tamil 07-15, 14-00, 19-15; Telugu 07-00, 13-50, 1900 Kannada 07-45, 19-45; Malayalam 07-30 19-30; Marathi 08-30 12-50; 20-00, Gujarati 08-45, 13-00, 20-15.

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Preg., 97-45 S. Khan, compositions, 08-15 Sunil Athwankar, ramkali, 11-45 K. Husain, Lankadahan sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 A. Rakha, tabla, 13-40 Week's prog., 13-45 Fellow band, 14-05 Marguerite Long, pianoforte, 17-30 K. Husain, bhim, 18-10 A. Rakha, tabla, 18-30 Sunil Athwankar, kedar, 19-00 J. Dadabhoy Garba party, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air artists, violin, 19-30 K. Husain, kafi heri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 A. Baksh, sarangi, 20-45 J. Dadabhoy Garba party, 21-15 T. N. S. Pillai flute, 22-00 Time for music, 22-30 Recital, 22-40 Liverpool Phil. Orch.

Variations—353 m—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 A. Rakha, tabla, 08-45 Pramila Bai, compositions, 11-00 Film songs, 12-15 J. Muktidoot, 'Shishir ghan", H, 12-00 Pramila Bai, M pad, 13-30 S. Khan, compositions. 13-50 Sunil Athwankar, shudh sarang, 17-30 For children, M., 18-00 Air artist, selection, 18-20 For villages in M. at 18-50 in K. 20-15 Pramila Bai, compositions, 20-30 Hindi talk, 20-45 Letters' replies, 21-00 S. Khan, compsitions, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 Bismillah and party, shahnai, 22-30 Concert on discs.

BARODA

250 m—08-15 Indira Pendse, bilawal, 09-00 R. Chhotekhan, sarangi, 09-15 D. Sharma, bhajans, 18-20 As in Ahmedabad, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 A. H. Khan, thumri and dadra, 19-30 Air quartet, 19-45 Indira Pendse, pad and bhajan, 20-00 G geets, 20-10 Locals, 20-30 Listeners' choice, 21-15 D. Sharma, geets, 21-30 Indira Pendse, jaijaiwanti.

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m—08-15 Parag, 19-00 For children, 18-20 B Shah G geets, 18-30 M. K. D. Farrudi, been, 18-45 Film songs, 19-00 As in Baroda, 19-15 Letters' replies, 19-25 Rooprekha, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 Hindi lessons, 20-30 Indian music, 21-15 K L Saigal 21-30 As in Baroda.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—07-15 a.m. It's a good day, 07-30 BBC news, 07-45 Star of today, 08-00 Sunday serenade, 08-15 Voice of prophecy, 08-45 Songs to remember, 09-00 Radio jig saw, 09-30 Request prog., 10-30 Jazz Record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 noon Music for lunch, 12-30 p.m. ITMA, /0-00 Hindi prog. of film music, 06-30 Lipton show, H, 07-00 Among orchestras, 07-15' (4) stars and strict, 07-30 Radio jig saw, 08-00 "Waxworth Mystery", Half hour play, 08-30 In lighter vein, 09-00 Time for music, 09-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

B.B.C. NEWS

METRE BAND—7-30 a.m.—16 31 and 41, 9-30—19 and 25, 11-30—13 and 19, 12-30 p.m.—13 and 19, 4-30—13 and 16, 6-30—13 and 19, 9-30—13, 16 and 25.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—19-30 Sunday service, 15-00 Half-century ("thirties"), 16-00 Sports, 16-15 S. Macpherson at theatre organ, 18-45 Strike up music, 19-45 Concerto, 21-45 Melody mixture, 22-15 London forum, 23-00 "Take it from here".

EASTERN SERVICE—19-30 Shakespeare prog., 19-45 In Urdu for Pakistan 20-00 Weekly review, 20-05 Amir Ali, tonight's feature, 20-30 For children.

Change In Bombay A.I.R. Timings

From Sunday January 28, the transmission timings of AIR, Bombay, will be as follows:—

First Transmission Bombay A & B 07-30 to 09-00 hours.

Second Transmission Bombay A & B 12-45 to 14-30 hours.

Third Transmission Bombay A & B (during School Terms) 16-20 to 17-00 hours.

Fourth Transmission Bombay A & B 17-30 to 23-00 hours.

On Sundays and holidays the transmission hours will be:—

First Transmission Bombay A & B 07-30 to 09-00 hours.

Second Transmission Bombay A & B 11-00 to 14-30 hours.

Third Transmission Bombay A & B 17-30 to 23-00 hours.

Shakesperean Actors To Broadcast

On the 28th January at 9-45 p. m. on 244 and 41.44 metres we shall broadcast an interview with Norman Marshall, Director of the Shakespearean Company now touring India, and some of the members of the Company including Walter Fitzgerald, John Wyse and David King-wood.

Sardar Patel's Biography

MANIBEN TO DEVOTE HERSELF TO TASK

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27. (H.S.): Miss Maniben Patel, the daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who recently arrived here, has decided to stay here for some years and devote herself to the composition of Sardar's biography to be published by the Navjivan Publications. The first part of Sardar Patel's biography written by Shri Narahari Parikh, has recently been published.

Miss Maniben has accepted the invitation of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee to attend the A.I.C.C. session at Ahmedabad.

Textile Advisory Committee Meeting

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27 (UP:): The presence of Shri Harekrishna Mehtab Minister for Industries and others in the city for attending the AICC meeting will be availed of to convene a meeting of the Textile Advisory Committee to conduct a preliminary discussion regarding textile industry with special reference to production of cloth and other allied problems, it is learnt here today.

Sanatanists To Contest Elections

MADRAS, Jan. 27 (UPI): His Holiness Karapathri Swamiyi of Banaras, Organiser of the Rama Rajya Parishad, told a press conference here today that the Parishad proposed to set up candidates for the Central and State legislatures in the forthcoming general elections.

Mamdot-Suhrawardy League-Merger

LAHORE, Jan. 27 (PTI): Mr. H. S Suhrawardy, President of the All-Pakistan Awami Muslim League and Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, Governor of the Jinnah Muslim League, have announced a merger of their respective parties into one organisation to be known as the "Jinnah Awami Muslim League".

Police Swoop On Chinese Colony In Rangoon

RANGOON, Jan. 27. (PTI-Reuter): Burmese police swooped down on the Chinese colony in the heart of Rangoon today and seized anti-American propaganda leaflets.

The leaflets were found in the headquarters of the Chinese Democratic Party, a local Communist organisation.

Rangoon's Chinese population, numbering about 40,000 has rival Communist and Nationalist organisations whose strength is not known.

50 Refugee Families For Andamans

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27 (PTI): Another batch of about 50 East Bengal refugee families, sailed for the Andamans today by S. S. "Maharaja". About 300 such families have already been rehabilitated in the island.

Each of these families will get maintenance allowance for sometime and will be given house building and other loans for rehabilitation.

INDIA'S GROWING GLOBAL LINKS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two more direct wireless services will be opened in the near future by the Government of India with Bandong (Indonesia) and Bangkok, thus making India the hub of the radio telephone and telegraph communication network in Asia linking the East and the West in accordance with Government's five-year development plan under way.

Industrial Disputes For Adjudication

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial disputes between the Eastern Chemical Company (India), the Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Limited, and the F. and C. Osler (India), Limited, all of Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first two to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri P. S. Bakhle and the third to that of Shri K. C. Sen.

B. P. C. C.'S TRIBUTE TO THAKKAR BAPA

FORTNIGHT'S PROGRAMME FOR GANDHIJI'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TRIBUTE to the late Thakkar Bapa were paid by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at a special meeting held this evening.

Mayor S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., said that if Gandhiji had not received the help of Thakkar Bapa, he could have achieved little by way of work for the Adivasis and the Harijans. Mr. Patil added that without doubt the country had lost a great personality in his death.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

By a resolution tabled by Dr. Narvane, Secretary of the B.P.C.C., it was decided to put up Congress candidates for the Municipal elections from Malad, Kandivli and Borivli. In this connection a Selection Committee, with Mr. S. K. Patil as the chairman, has been appointed.

The adoption of the accounts of the B.P.C.C. was deferred to the next meeting.

By another resolution moved by Mr. Ishwerbhai Patel, Government was requested to take in hand the construction of one-room tenements for the benefit of the poor and the middle classes. Mr. Bhanushanker Yagnik supporting the resolution said that from the viewpoint of health, hygiene and morality he was, however, against the system of single-room tenements. Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy also opposed the one-room tenements system.

Swami Govindanand strongly criticised the Government for the delay in providing housing accommodation to the poor and suggested that at least for a year or two Government should concentrate all its energy in solving the problem of acute housing shortage.

Mayor S. K. Patil replying said that the Municipality had already provided housing accommodation to thousands of workers and even at present some more blocks were being built at Wadala for them. All the open spaces had been allocated by the Municipality to the displaced persons from Sind for resettlement, he added.

The resolution without embodying the suggestion of one-room tenements was passed unanimously.

By another resolution it was agreed to prepare a rough account of the body every three months for the consideration of the members and to postpone the reading of the B.P.C.C. Report to the next meeting.

MAHATMA'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

The programme of the B.P.C.C. for the death anniversary of the Father of the Nation which falls on January 30 was announced today.

Under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and the "Sarva Seva Sangh" the fortnight from 30th January to 12th February will be observed as the death anniversary of Gandhiji.

On 30th January early in the morning a procession of spinners will be taken out from the Congress House to Gowalia Tank, where a mass prayer meeting and flag salutation will take place under the leadership of Mr. Kanubhai Gandhi. In the evening a prayer meeting will be held at Chaupatty. The programme for 12th February includes a mass spinning meeting at Shivaji Park early in the morning.

Shri B.G. Kher

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, will leave for Ahmedabad on January 28 and return to Bombay on February 1.

Sri M.M. Naik-Nimbalkar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Labour and Industries, is leaving tonight for Vyara, in Surat District, and will return to Bombay on January 29.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Public Works and Housing, Bombay, has cancelled his proposed visit to Ahmedabad due to indisposition.

President To Visit Jaipur

JAIPUR, Jan. 27. (PTI): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India will arrive in Jaipur on February 12 for a three-day visit.

NEW DELHI: The All-India Radio Merchants' Association is sponsoring an International Radio and Electronics Exhibition to be held in India in 1952.

POLICE SWOOP ON THRFE CITY FIRMS

Falsification Of Accounts Alleged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Crime Branch I. Bombay C.I.D., raided the offices of three major Insurance firms in the city in connection with the alleged falsification of accounts.

It is reported that the firms, whose business annually runs into some crores, made false entries in their account books with a view to committing fraud to the tune of some lakhs.

The C.I.D. made a swoop on the offices of these firms and seized account books and other documents for purposes of investigation. Enquiries are in progress to find out the exact extent of the alleged falsification and early developments are expected.

FRUIT MERCHANTS DEMONSTRATE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Frunit merchants in the Crawford Market suspended their business since early this morning as a protest against the continuance of the contract system of collecting scale and shed fees.

Carrying huge posters and shouting slogans to stop the contract system, the merchants staged a demonstration as the Municipal Commissioner B. K. Patel arrived in the market to conduct the auction in connection with the contract.

Mr. Vithalrao N. Avate, Secretary of the Crawford Market Fruit Commission Agents' Union stated today that they were against the contract system on account of the prevailing malpractices and they wanted that the collection of scale and shed fees should be done departmentally by the Corporation. He said that the Municipal Commissioner had actually made a recommendation to this effect, which would result in the Corporation benefitting to the extent of Rs. 50,000 annually.

A TRAGIC FALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The body of a 50-year-old man was found in a well at Andheri yesterday morning. According to Andheri Police who investigated into the matter, Jaisingh Mangtu had climbed a tree to cut wood and fell into a nearby well. His body was removed to the morgue of N. J. Wadia Hospital.

Prisoner Hit By Bullet

POONA, Jan. 27 (PTI): A clash took place between three prisoners and the police at the Farashkhana police station last night following a refusal by the prisoners to enter the lockup. The police fired a round as a result of which one person was hit. The victim is in the hospital. It was reported that the prisoners became violent when asked to enter the lockup.

Clash Over Black Flag

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27 (UPI): A clash between two sections of people over the hoisting of a black flag is reported from the district of Hoogly.

It is sated that the Forward Bloc office in Hoogly hoisted a black flag to observe the anti-Commonwealth Day yesterday.

A procession consisting of about 300 people, who were returning after a Republic Day meeting pulled down the black flag, which resulted in a clash between two groups of people. About 8 persons were injured on both the sides, of whom one had to be sent to hospital.

Food Specials For Rajasthan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Six food specials are being arranged this week to carry about 1,400 tons of wheat received at Navlakhi port of Saurashtra. A number of specials have already carried 1,900 tons of wheat out of the same shipment last week to Ajmer where this grain was urgently required.

Madras Falls In Line

RATION REDUCED TO 9 OUNCES

MADRAS, Jan. 27. (PTI): The overall ration of food grains in statutorily rationed areas of the Madras State will be reduced to nine ounces from tomorrow, in pursuance of the Central Food Ministry's decision, a press note announced today.

Rice ration will, however, be increased from six to seven ounces. The balance of two ounces will be in the shape of wheat or millets.

Mr. J. L. P. Roche-Victoria, Madras Food Minister, said today that he would discuss matters relating to the restriction of Central subsidy on imported foodgrains with India's Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi, when he arrives here on January 31 for the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Conference.

U.P. Against Ration Cut

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27: In order to press U. P. Government's objection to the recent 25 per cent cut in rations, Mr. C. B. Gupta, Food Minister, Uttar Pradesh, is shortly meeting the Union Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi, at New Delhi. The U. P. Government has not so far enforced the cut. The Government feels that they should be allowed to continue the six Chatak rations till March when they expect to get wheat from Bundelkhand in which case the cut becomes unnecessary.

It is understood that the Central Government is finding difficulty in exempting U. P. from the general cut for that would defeat the Central Government's recent directive to States.

People of this State demand that if ration cut is enforced then ban on open markets should be lifted. Some favour partial rationing of food.

U.S. Foodgrains Arrive

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two ships from America have brought 2,500 tons of wheat and 4,400 tons of meo. The ships were unloaded in Bombay today.

The second instalment of Iraq dates being imported by the Government of India as subsidiary food reached Bombay today. S. S. "Dara" brought 1,300 tons of dates for Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and other areas.

Foreign Rice Arrives

MADRAS, Jan. 27 (UPI): Steamer "Union Mariner", carrying 4,478 tons of Siam rice and steamer "Jalaveera," carrying 7,220 tons of Burma rice, arrived at Cochin port on January 23 and 24 respectively.

The entire quantity has been allotted to Travancore-Cochin State.

More Dates For Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The second instalment of Iraqui dates being imported by the Government of India as subsidiary food reached Bombay today. S. S. "Dara" brought 1,300 tons of dates for Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and other areas.

Ration Cut In Punjab Too

SIMLA, Jan. 27. (PTI): The Punjab Government have decided to impose temporarily a cut of 25 per cent in the existing scales of rations, says an official announcement.

GET LOANS

Loans from Rs. 100/- to 1,000/- can be arranged for you on interest basis. Company will send one Govt. bond. You will get money as soon as you send the bond duly filled up. Rs. 4/- will be charged for expenses. Write at once.

RELIABLE CIRCULATION CO.
Post Bag No. 64.
Calcutta 1.

Balam Wins Eclipse Stakes At Merry Pace

DOWNPOUR SURPRISES IN OBAIDULLAH KHAN CUP

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE greatest ever Indian-bred horse, Balam added the second Eclipse stakes to his glorious triumphs by winning the rich trophy today at Mahaluxmi. As in the previous year, the gallant son of Illuminate set a merry pace from flag-fall and was not headed at any stage of the ten furlongs race. The timing, 2 minutes and 9 seconds is obviously poor but Kheem Singh had him a lot in hand till a furlong from home. Roberts on Shan-E-Hind made a desperate bid over the last fifty yards and had to be content with the second berth a length behind the winner. The Calcutta conqueror of the winner was another half length behind and the gray Diesel was a close fourth. Pippy who had a considerable big following was out of the race and finished last of the five runners.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Downpour scored a stylish victory in the side attraction of the day, the Gen. Obaidullah Khan memorial gold cup with apprentice rider Devaney on her back. Her bracket-companion, Rana Pratap who was the raging favourite was not concerned in the struggle. The winner when saddled last time in the Petit Cup ran a poor sort under Duffy's guidance and her facile victory today came as a sensational surprise to lovers of form. There was a keen tussle for the minor placings in the race and the camera declared Prince Ajit second National Flag third and Cocktop fourth.

Sir Sultan and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's Al Hamil, the popular choice, hit the front from flag-fall and returned a facile winner in the last event of the day, the top division of the Chembur Plate.

Talib, proud trainer of Balam saddled two more winners with My Lucky Star and Glamour Boy earlier in the day.

Thirty-seven solvers of the treble pool collected Rs. 3.004 each and the double pool was paid off to 56 punters. Each ticket-holder collected Rs. 314-8.

The following are the results:—

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE—6 Furlongs.

Mr. K. M. Modi's MY LUCKY STAR 8-12 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. B. L. Ramnani's NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER 8-12 Cunningham 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's EASTERN QUEEN 8-12 Devaney 3
Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Dossa's CHANDNI RAAT 8-12 Summer-Singh 4

Not run: Cookie, Yvette.
Won by: 1 l, 2-1/4 ls, 2 ls.
Time: 1 min. 19-3/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 109 for Win. Rs. 29, Rs. 66 and Rs. 22 for Places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE KIRKEE PLATE (Div. III)—1 Mile.

Mr. N. J. Hamilton's INCITATUS 9-0 R. Kadam 1
Maharaja of Idar's WAY OUT 8-1 Partu Singh 2
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lakhia's LUMINARY 8-9 Medhe 3
Mr. Chotey Lal Gupta's BOTTICELLI 8-2 Janardan 4

Not run: Titina, Maniana, Desert Queen.
Won by: 1-3/4 l, 1/2 l, 3 ls
Time: 1 min. 43-4/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 108 for Win. Rs. 26 Rs. 15 and Rs. 21 for Places.
Winner trained by S. P. Shivan.

THE KIRKEE PLATE (Div. I)—1 Mile.

Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar's GLAMOUR BOY 8-8 Anico 1
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lakhia's HIROHITO 8-2 Medhe 2
Mr. P. D. Aswani's SAJAN 9-2 Aurobinda 3
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's GUN DRILL 8-7 Damodar 4

Not run: Starshell, Tamasha, King's Star, Village Green.
Won by: 1-3/4 l, 3 ls, 2-1/4 ls.
Time: 1 min. 42 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 62 for Win. Rs. 19, Rs. 17 and Rs. 15 for Places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE KIRKEE PLATE (Div. II)—1 Mile.

Mr. M. G. Negri's LOYAL PRINCE 8-12 P. Khade 1
Sir Sultan and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's GAY BOY 8-5 Kadam 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's FOX TROT 8-8 S. Kasbekar 3
Mrs. Clara Hill's RUMBITA 8-12 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Reshone, Cool and Collected.
Won by: 2-1/4 ls, D.-ht., 2-1/4 ls.
Time: 1 min. 42-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 73 for Win. Rs. 22, Rs. 22 and 18 for Places.
Winner trained by B. R. Patel.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA (1951)—1-1/4 Miles.

Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Modi's BALAM 9-13 Kheem Singh 1
Maharani of Gwalior and Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar's SHAN-E-HIND 8-10 Roberts 2
Maj. Gen. Mahabir S.S.J.B. Rana's FAIR RAY 9-10 Sibbritt 3
Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda's DIESEL 9-10 P. Khade 4

Not run: Neola.
Won by: 1 l, 1/2 l, Hd.
Time: 2 mins. 9 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 24 for Win. Rs. 15 and Rs. 23 for Places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—1-1/4 Miles.

M/s. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's DOWNPOUR 8-2 Devaney 1
Mr. M. P. Jain's PRINCE AJIT 8-13 Amir Ahmed 2
Maharaja of Morvi's NATIONAL FLAG 8-9 Antoo 3
M/s. S. Zito and Burjor M. Mehta's COCKTOP 8-6 Medhe 4

Not run: Mansoor, Doorani, Mansoor Beg, Firmament, Beldara, Helvitia.
Won by: 1 l, S-hd., S.-hd.
Time: 2 mins. 8 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 36 for Win. Rs. 47, Rs. 41 and Rs. 21 for Places.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE BOMBAY AREA CUP—(About)—1-1/2 Miles.

M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's HAPPY GO LUCKY 8-8 Damodar 1
Mr. T. A. Hussein's PROSPERO 8-1 Gilmore 2
M/s. H. R. and M. R. Shantidas's PELION 9-0 B. Duffy 3
Mrs. M. T. Thadani's MACDONALD 8-6 Sibbritt 4

Not run: Wet Bob.
Won by: 2-3/4 ls, Nk., Nk.
Time: 2 mins. 47 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 50 for Win. Rs. 23 and Rs. 17 for Places.
Winner trained by P. Rylands.

THE CHEMBUR PLATE (Div. II)—1 Mile.

Kumar Chiman Singh's ARRAK 8-3 B. Duffy 1
Mr. K. M. Modi's THUNDERER 8-9 Kheem Singh 2
Mr. E. J. Mashal's TRUMPELDOR 9-3 Gilmore 3
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's KOTIDHWAJ 8-11 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Just Wait, Bihari, Passing Bell.
Won by: 1-3/4 l, S-hd., S.-hd.
Time: 1 min. 43 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 36 for Win. Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 23 for Places.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE CHEMBUR PLATE (Div. I)—1 Mile.

Sir Sultan and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's AL HAMIL 8-13 S. Chavan 1
Maharani Chimnabai's ANANT LAKSHMI 8-3 P. Khade 2
Mrs. G. E. Paul's MARIE LOUISE 8-10 Sk. Ahmed 3
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Mistry's SHAH FREDOON 8-3 I. Khan 4

Not run: Pick Money, Havana.
Tote paid: Rs. 25 for Win. Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 21 for Places.
Winner trained by: Aziz Mahomed.

Hyderabad In The Lead

HYDERABAD, Jan. 27 (PTI): A patient and chanceless batting by E. B. Aibara for 118 runs and two century partnerships in which he was associated with Bharatchand and Arif Rabbani highlighted Hyderabad's first inning's today, the second day of their match against Madras in the South Zone Final of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Tournament.

Hyderabad piled up 353 runs in their first innings registering a first innings lead of 192 runs over Madras.

When stumps were drawn today, Madras had collected 18 runs for one wicket.

The scores were:

MADRAS (first innings) 161.

HYDERABAD (first innings): Nizam Yar Khan lbw K. S. Kannan 0 Destagir Quereshi c B. C. Alva b A. K. Sarangapani 30; Ali Hussain c V. Aruldoss of C. D. Gopinath 19, E. B. Aibara b A. G. Kripal Singh 118 Bharatchand b Chinnadorai 47, Arif Rabbani c Substitute b Aruldoss 73, Bobji b K. S. Kannan 11, Ali Abbas c Chakravarthi b Chinnadorai 4, Gulam Ahmed st Chakravarthi b Alva 22 Ibrahim Khan b Alva 8, Bhoopathy not out 4, Extras 17.

Total 353.

FALL OF WICKETS:—1|0, 2|45, 3|64, 4|167, 5|279, 6|302, 7|317, 8|319, 9|346, 10|353.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: K. S. Kannan 18-4-43-2, B. Alwa 22.5|5|51|2, A. V. Aruldoss 16|4|35|1, C. D. Gopinath 7|0|26|1, A. K. Sarangapani 31|2|89|1 Kripal Singh 11|0|45|1 Chinnadorai 10|0|45|2 Suryanarayanna 1|0|2|0.

MADRAS (second innings): T. V. Girish b Ibrahim Khan 3; R. Chinnadorai batting 15; A. K. Sarangapani batting 0; Extras 0. Total (for 1 wicket) 18.

Fall of wickets 1|3.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Bharatchand 3|1|7|0 Ibrahim Khan 4|3|1|1 Gulam Ahmed 2|0|4|0 Bhoopathy 1|0|6|0.

CALCUTTA RACE RESULTS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27. (PTI): Following are results of today's Calcutta Races:

THE ALIPORE PLATE:

Eastern Masco 8-11 Cracknell 1, Amiko 8-0 Stevens 2, Heartbreaker 8-3 Mulley 3, Legend Light 9-4 McCloud 4

Tote paid Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 6 and Rs. 6.

THE BUDGE BUDGE PLATE (Division II):—

Sunburst 8-4 Davis 1, D.F.C. 9-2 Mulley 2, Adjutant 9-2, Adley 3, Bold Attempt 9-3 Stevens 4.

Not run: Gallant Bunka.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 9.

THE KESTEVEN PLATE (Div II): Red Bird 8-9 J. Warren 1, Aberdour 8-2, Mcgaffin 2, Trunk Call 8-3 Warren 3, Kaisarama 7-13 Stead 4.

Not run: Hamac, Torchlight

Tote paid: Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 10.

THE KESTEVEN PLATE (Div I): Mary Wallace 8-7 E. Warren 1, Roderic 8-2 Mulley 2, Nan Duskin 8-11 Mccloud 3, Prospect 8-0 Stevens 4.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.

THE KASHMIR CUP:

Bold Bob 9-0 Mulley 1, Knight Marshall 8-5, Peacock 2, Khosima 9-4 Adley 3, Grand Title 8-0 Cracknell 4.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 9. Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 16.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP:

Courser 8-0 Cracknell 1, Squanderer 7-10 Peacock 2, Amidships 8-12 Mulley 3, Fastrace 8-4 Mccloud 4.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs 10, Rs. 8 and Rs. 7.

THE BETELER PLATE:

Kirkwick 9-0 McGaffin 1, Willy Nilly 8-8 Davis 2, Jacquemont 9-4 Stevens 3, Open Arms 7-0 Steady 4.

Not run: Gamble for Love.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs 13, Rs. 7 and Rs. 9.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE GOLD CUP:

Phoenix 8-5 J. Warren 1, Knick Knack 9-13 Thompson 2, Nea Hellas 8-2 Morsillo 3, Halcyon Days 8-7 Mccloud 4.

Not run: Filibuster.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 35 and Rs. 35.

THE BUDGE BUDGE PLATE (Div D:

Hamley 8-5 Higson 1, Whirlpool 8-11 Peacock 2, Rangarao 9-1 McGaffin 3, Tarahua 8-6 Stevens 4.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 61. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15

M.C.C. Meet South Australia Again

ADELAIDE, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Facing some keen and accurate bowling on a slowly paced pitch, the M.C.C. were dismissed for 211 in their first innings by the close of play on the opening day of their return four-day match against South Australia here today.

Scoring was very slow through the day. The M. C. C. batsmen had to fight for every run against the menacing attack which was greatly assisted by clever field placings which also helped to keep the runs down.

The highest score of the innings came from David Sheppard who played a patient innings of 33. Washbrook made 32.

Wright scored a very useful 29, while Statham obtained 18, Tattersall 14 and Hollies kept his end up in making five.

Jeff Noblet the six foot fast medium South Australian bowler, was consistent throughout and finished with five wickets for 56 runs.

M. C. C. (first innings):

Hutton b Noblet 18, Washbrook c Michael b Noblet 32, Sheppard c Noblet b Wilson 33, Simpson c Michael b Mclean 25, McIntyre b Wilson 0, Brown c Michael b Noblet 21, close lbw Mclean 4, Tattersall b Noblet 14, Wright b Wilson 29, Statham c Dulig b Noblet 18, Hollies not out 5, Extras 12, Total 211

Bowling analysis: Noblet 22/7/56/5, Smart 5/1/13/0 Wilson 28/8/39/3, Bowley 9/1/33/0, Hole 4/2/6/0, Mclean 16/3/52/2.

MORRIS RETURNS TO FORM

SYDNEY, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Arthur Morris, Australia's test opening batsman, returned to form today scoring 52 not out for New South Wales against Victoria in the Sheffield Shield match.

New South Wales, who must win this game to give them the chance of retaining the shield, dismissed Victoria for 280 and replied with 20 for one wicket.

For Victoria, Lindsay Hassett, Australia's captain, carried his overnight score of 59 to 82. Douglas Ring was next best scorer with 66.

Fast bowler Ray Lindwall took three wickets for 72 runs.

TOURISTS SECURE FIRM GRIP

BANGALORE, Jan. 27. (PTI): The Commonwealth team have secured a tight grip over the 23rd match of their Indian tour against the Mysore State XI here at the end of the first day's play today.

The Mysoreans, batting first on the Gymkhana grounds wicket were bundled out for 187 runs in two and a half hours in spite of a captain's innings by Ramdev. The Visitors, who batted ten minutes less than the home side by "stumps", had taken a lead of 9 runs with seven wickets intact.

Left-arm spinner Tribe caused most of the havoc, claiming half the side for 50 runs. He was none too steady with his length but most of the batsmen were out in trying to hit his wrong 'uns.

The visitors, faced with a negligible total, started in forceful manner but were soon struggling against the pace and swing of Kasturirangan.

This 21-year-old Bangalore Agricultural College student made the ball move either way off the pitch, kept an impeccable length throughout his long spell and came off the pitch with a nip and often at a disconcerting height to claim Worrell, fishlock and Grieves in 10.3 overs conceding 22 runs only.

SCORE BOARD

MYSORE XI (1st Innings):

Shyamsunder c Grieves b Worrell 16, Chowdhury b Ramdhin 24, Thimmappiah c Grieves b Tribe 1, Adisesh b Tribe 6, Frank c and b Tribe 4, Viswanath c Stephenson b Dooland 3, Ramdev c Stephenson b Tribe 55, Thimmaiya not out 21, Krishnaswami b Tribe 6, Srinivasan lbw Dooland 1, Kasturirangan lbw Dooland 0. Extras 6, Total 137.

COMMONWEALTH (1st Innings):

Worrell lbw Kasturirangan 10, Fishlock c Adisesh b Kasturirangan 22, Ames not out 70, Grieves c Thimmaiya b Kasturirangan 11, Sutcliffe not out 27, Extras 6, Total (for 3 wkts) 146

FIRST SPORTS MEET AT DELHI STADIUM

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27 (PTI): The first sports meet at the National Stadium will be the annual Western Command Athletic Meet on January 30, 31 and February 1.

On February 1, the programme will commence with a general March past. General Carippa will take the salute.

Times Shield Cricket

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata Sports taking first knock against B. B. and C. I. Railway have scored 77 runs for the loss of 1 wicket the semi-final, of the Senior Division of the Times Shield Cricket Tournament played at the Cross Maidan.

TATA S. C. VS B. B. & C. I. RLY. (SEMI-FINAL)

TATA S. C. (1st Innings) M. F. Mistry c b S. N. Mehta 29, B. D. Desai batting 28, S. M. Shankar batting 20, D. C. Phadkar, B. J. Mehtora, M. M. Mohiuddin, N. R. Kanga, G. K. Patel, R. G. Hazare, M. K. Iyer and D. S. Kotian to bat. TOTAL 77 for 1 wicket.

Bowling Analysis:— S. N. Mehta 15-7-25-1, J. B. Khot 9-3-22-0, M. T. Rajkshande 11-2-25-0, J. N. Konte 5-2-5-0.

JUNIOR DIVISION

Standard Vacuum Oil Company Sports Club have made quite a promising start in the first knock in the semi-final of the Junior Division against New India Assurance putting up 159 runs for 3 wickets only.

G. B. Bhat scored 45 runs and is still batting Richardson contributed 63.

The following were the scores

AT THE CROSS MAIDAN:

STANDARD VACUUM OIL CO., S. C. VS. NEW INDIA ASSURANCE S. C. (SEMI-FINAL).

STANDARD VACUUM (1st Innings): P. N. Temkar hit wicket b Katrak 15, K. J. Rangraj (c b Thanawalla 18, G. B. Bhat not out 45, F. F. Richardson b Desai 63, A. D. Vaz not out 5, Extras 13. TOTAL 159 for 3 wickets.

Bowling Analysis: Katrak 11-1-49-1, N. P. Thanawalla 6-2-12-1, S. R. Desai 8-0-34-1.

At Shivaji Park: GREAVES COTTON vs. KHATAU SPORTS.

Greaves Cotton 74 (Panjri 6 for 38, Tukar 3 for 10).

Khatau S.C. 49 for no loss.

Police Cricket Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Parsee Gymkhana and Hindu Gymkhana have both lost eight wickets for 230 and 197 runs respectively in their fixtures against Jolly Cricketers and Sunder Club at the Kennedy Seaface ground in the Police Cricket Tournament.

Parsee Gymkhana were fortunate in putting up a respectable total mainly due to some courageous and steady batting by D. H. Wadia who scored 66 runs and Panday's 42. The bowling honours were shared by V. Raigi and Jobunputra.

M. M. Dalvi of Hindu Gym-Khana was rather unfortunate when he missed his century. He was caught by Dias when his score was 93.

B. C. Patel and Y. Palvankar shared bowling honours taking 3 wickets each for Sunder Club.

The following were the scores:—

AT THE PARSEE GYMKHANA GROUND:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS JOLLY CRICKETERS.

PARSEE GYMKHANA (1st Innings): T. K. Contractor lbw Raiji 31, M. R. Khan b Raiji 33, M. M. Pandey b Shah 42, R. N. Bharucha b Raiji 0, D. H. Wadia b Jobunputra 66; D. M. Gamadia st. Chandarkar b Jobunputra 12, J. B. Patel run out 2, R. D. Bengali not out 17, B. S. Cooper b Jobunputra 0, M. P. Golwala not out 2o, A. M. Captain to bat, Extras 7 TOTAL 230 for 8 wickets

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Jhaveri 5-1-20-0, H. Reshamwala 14-0-53-0, Jobunputra 17-1-80-3, V. Raiji 15-1-39-3, V. P. Shah 8-0-31-1.

AT THE HINDU GYM GD.

P. J. HINDU GYM. VS SUNDER CRICKET CLUB:

P. J. HINDU GYM. (Ist innings) P. H. Punjabi c Abraham b Palwankar 12, J. Parastam b Palwankar 6, M. M. Dalvi c Dias b Karwa 93, K. M. Bhatia lbw Patel, H. Kapadia c Kharwa b Nadharni 21, S. Dandekar b Patel, D. B. Prabhu c Dias b Palwankar 5, Bhajekar b Patel 15, S. G. Shinde batting 5, Om Prakash batting 4, A. Jethanand to bat. Extras 7. TOTAL 197 for 8 wickets

BOWLING:— Palwankar 17-4-45-3, B. G. Patel 15-1-40-3, Nadkarni 9-0-33-1, M. Kharwa 15-4-37-1.

Bombay State Senior Games Commence

ONE NEW RECORD LOWERED ON OPENING DAY

THE Bombay State Amateur Athletic Association held their first senior games at the Brabourne Stadium this evening before a choice crowd that filled the West stands to witness the finals of a few events and the heats of the running events.

The usual top-notchers in Bombay's Athletics were seen in action, but the absence of Leslie Woodcock was keenly noticed.

One new record came by the boards in the Women's event when Miss L. Madraswalla of Maharashtra threw the Javelin a distance of 77 feet 8 inches, the previous record stood at 72 ft. 5 inches.

The following were the results.

MEN'S FINALS

400 METRES HURDLES: M. Kaunds 1. B. D'Costa 2. Perry D'Souza 3. Time 57.4 secs.

HOP STEP AND JUMP: Lt. Beck 1. P. Kakar 2. M. D'Souza 3. Dist. 44ft. 6¾ in.

THROWING THE DISCUSS: Baldev Singh 1. Lt. B. S. Rekhi 2. Guljara Singh 3.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP: Brian Fernandes 1. A. Nazareth 2 E. Soares 3. Height 5ft 10 inches.

SHOT PUTT: Lt. Reki 1. Kher 2. Narayan 3. Distance 39 ft. 1inch.

3000 METRES RUN: Hamir Singh 1. C. Rathod 2. R. M. Vaidya 3. Time: 9 mins. 29.3 secs.

WOMEN'S FINALS

THROWING THE JAVELIN: L. Madraswalla 1. Banoo Gazdar 2. K. Behram 3. Dist. 77 ft. 8 ins. (new record)

RUNNING BROAD JUMP: Miss P. Mendonca 1. Banoo Gazder 2. K. Behram 3. Dist. 16ft 3¾ ins.

MEN'S HEATS.

100 METRES RUN (Ist heat) Lavy Pinto 1. Ranmmy D'Souza 2. Time: 11.7 secs. (2nd heat) M Gabriel 1. T. D'Mello 2. Time: 11.4 secs. (3rd heat) Bunny Fernandes 1. S. R. Ullal 2. Time: 11.4 secs.

800 METRES RUN (1st heat): Jaswant Singh 1. S. Kotian 2. R. Wilmer 3. A. Nazareth 4. Time 2 min 3.7 secs. (2nd heat) Naginder Singh 1. P. Thomson 2. A. Yar Khan 3. Deodhar 4. Time: 2 min. 4.1 secs.

200 METRES RUN (1st heat): R. M. Thingalaya 1. P. Rodrigues 2. Time 24 secs. (2nd heat) Lavy Pinto 1. M. Gabriel 2. Time: 23 secs. (3rd heat) Bunny Fernandes 1. T. D'Mello 2. Time 23.2. secs.

400 METRE RUN (1st heat): A. Nazareth 1. M. Kannels 2. Time 53.1 secs. (2nd heat) R. M. Thingalaya 1. P. Michael 2. (3rd heat) R. N. Utchil 1. Benny D'Costa 2. Time 53.4 secs.

WOMEN'S HEATS

200 METRES RUN: Banoo Gazdar, Mani Gazdar, C. Peters, R. Mistry, M. D'Souza, and K. Phadnis have qualified for the finals.

CYCLING EVENT

1000 METRES SCRATCH: R. H. Anklesaria, M. K. Mody, H. R. Havewalla and A. R. Havewalla have qualified for the semifinals.

ST. AGNES'S RECORD A VICTORY

Women's Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Agnes High School fully deserved their success this evening in the Women's Hockey League First Division, when they beat Lusitanians "A" who field only 10 women in their side.

Philomena Fernandes and Mary Castellino were the goal scorers.

Earlier, Grey "C" accounted for Ruia College by five goals to nil Babette D'Souza scored twice. Lyra D'Souza, R. Holmes and Hilda Robbins scored one each.

SERVICES XI PILE UP 331 RUNS

PATIALA, Jan. 27.

The services XI had made 331 runs for the loss of seven wickets in their first innings against Southern Punjab at the close of play today, first day of the four day North Zone Final of Ranji Trophy match.

Sukh Dip Singh Garewal batting 101, Inderjit batting 31.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE JUBILEE SPORTS

J. Fernandes Wins Best Athlete Award

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Golden Jubilee Athletic Sports of Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, were held on Friday the 26th January 1951 on the wilson College Gymkhana Ground before a fairly large gathering of spectators. The Days Card provided 18 events which were keenly contested and close finishers were witnessed.

Mr. J. Fernandes secured the highest number of points in Championship Events annexing the Cambatta Championship Challenge Cup for the year. Mr. Ranjit Singh Sahota secured the second highest number of points securing the late Mr. Dinshaw D. Nasikwalla Second Championship Challenge Cup. Both the Champions were congratulated on the maidan amidst loud cheers.

In 440 YARDS Championship Event Mr. Ranjit Singh Sahota broke the tape first, winning Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Challenge Cup while Mr. J. Fernandes beat his opponents easily in ONE MILE RACE securing Mrs. Sodawaterwalla Challenge Cup. In the 100 YARDS RACE. Mr. J. Fernandes and Mr. Ranjit Singh Sahota were close rivals for first place, the former annexing the late Dinshaw Panthakey Challenge Cup reserved for the event and in 220 YARDS FLAT RACE Mr. J. Fernandes won the first prize annexing the Sheth Pranlal Devkaran Nanji Challenge Cup.

The Challenge Cups and numerous other prizes will be distributed at the College Jubilee Social Gathering to be held on the 2nd February 1951 in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall.

The following are the results:—

100 YARDS: J. Fernandes 1. Ranjit Singh Sahota 2. P. G. Rege 3.

SHOT PUT: Ranjit Singh Sahota 1. P. G. Rege 2. P. A. Rodrigues 3.

220 YARDS: J. Fernandes 1 Ranjit Singh Sahota 2. P. G. Rege 3.

LONG JUMP: J. Fernandes 1 Ranjit Singh Sabota 2. Krishna Vasudev 3.

HIGH JUMP: J. Fernandes 1 R. S. Jones 2. P. G. Rege 3.

LADIES 75 YARDS: Miss K. T. Daruwala 1. Miss Zarine Kapadia 2. Miss A. M. Dotiwala 3.

120 HURDLES: J. Fernandes 1. F. W. Machado 2. Q. Gomes 3.

LADIES RACE WITH MATHEMATIC TEST: Miss S. Panthakey 1. Miss B. H. Bogdawala 2. Miss Sophie D'Silva 3.

400 YARDS: Ranjit Singh Sahota 1. J. Fernandes 2. S. R. Mistry 3.

1 MILE CYCLE RACE: D. B Mistry 1. Minoo Kalyanwala 2. D. J. Solomon 3.

440 YARDS (Open for all): Goormissing Birdi (Khalsa College) 1. Q. Comes (Davar's College) 2 R. J. Brito (St. Xavier's College) 3.

SLOW CYCLE RACE: R. S. Jones 1. J. N. Karani 2. D. J. Solomon 3.

THROWING CRICKET BALL K. C. Ahmed 1. P.G. Rege 2 N.P. Kapadia 3

880 YARDS: Ranjit Singh Sahota 1, J. Fernandes 2. Q. Gomes 3.

1 MILE RUNNING: J. Fernandes 1. Ranjit Singh Sahota 2. H. P. Dossa 3.

OBSTACLE RACE: Q. Gomes 1. C. R. Venkatraman 2. R. S. Mistry 3.

CHATTY BREAKING: J. N. Karani 1. H. P. Dossa 2. B. S Nazare 3. Miss B. H. Bogdawala 4. K. T. Daruwala 5. A. M. Dotiwala 6.

TUG-OF-WAR (Winners in 2 event) J. Fernandes Team 1. Miss. K. T. Daruwala's Team 2.

LADIES 100 YDS (For All): Miss R. Fernandes 1. F. D'Lima 2. K. T. Daurawala 3.

TURKISH LAW: The Turkish Government is drafting a law to permit members of the former Turkish imperial family to enter the country.

Tatas Struggle For Goals

DOCKYARD SUCCUMB IN SENIOR HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata Sports Club enhanced their chances of gaining the runners-up position in the Senior Division of the B. P. H. A. League when they accounted for Dockyard Sports by two goals to nil this evening, at the Cooperage.

Dockyard's custodian committed a capital blunder in the early period of the second session which gave Tata their much wanted lead Gerry Borthwick, the goalie concerned kicked out to a ball that was shot from outside and the rebound was banged in by Joe D'Mello.

Ten minutes later, a penalty corner shot taken by Henry Carvaltho Tatas full-back was deflected, into goal by Len D'Souza to give Tatas their second goal

The exchanges were well balanced, but the winners had more of the scoring chance.

Earlier in the evening Catholic Gymkhana fielding only six men succumbed to B. B. and C. I. Railway's second string by five goals to one in the First Division of the league.

Dolphin Sports accounted for Bombay City "B" by three goals to one in the Second Division encouter still earlier in the evening.

The last date for receipt of entries for the Provincial Championships and the Jepson Cup Hockey Tournament is January 30, at 6 p. m.

Entries will be received by Mr. Jos Gonsalves the Hon. Secretary at the Cooperage.

BLUE WIZARDS TRIUMPH

Parel Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Blue Wizards Sports Club registered their fourth successive victory by defeating General Motors Sports Club by a solitary goal in the First Division of the Parel Hockey League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening. F. Aranjo scored the all important goal after the interval.

Earlier, Greater Bombay Police "B" shared two points with Mahim Young Boys in the Second Division in a goalless encounter.

In the first game of the evening Avery Club beat H. I. Dixon by the odd goal of three in the Third Division. Centre-forward J. Cotter is responsible scoring both the goals for Avery Club and C. Mendonca scored the only goal for H. I. Dixon.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage:

3 p.m. Lusis "B" vs Indian Navy (First Division).

4 p.m. City "A" vs G.I.P. "A".

5 p.m. Lusis "A" vs B.B. & C.I. "A". (Senior Division).

BILLIARDS

C.C.I.

7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Exhibition game.

ATHLETICS

Brabourne Stadium:

2 p.m. B.S.A.A. Senior games.

PILES CURE

A Perfect Herbal Ointment and a Magic Cure for all varieties of Piles—Bleeding or Blind. External or Internal Gives instantaneous relief, stops pain and bleeding with 24 Hours. Complete cure in one Mouth Guaranteed

Price Per Tube: Rs 3/

V. P. Charges extra.

Piles Cure Depot

(BODAVARAM P.O.

(Vizag Dt.) (Madras State).

In the procession that went through the main roads of New Delhi on Friday to mark the Republic Day was this State Drive of Maharana Pratap, very colourfully decorated.

CONGRESS PLANS ALL-PARTY APPEAL

Country Must Rally To Meet National Emergency

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27, (PTI & UPI).

THE Congress Working Commit tee, which met for more than two hours this afternoon, is reported to have discussed the question of issuing an appeal to the people of India in general to help the Congress in tiding over the "National Emergency". The discussions were, however, inconclusive, and would be continued at Ahmedabad, when the proposed appeal is expected to be finalised.

The All-India Congress Committee meeting at Ahmedabad on January 29 to consider amendments to the Congress constitution, will have before it an official resolution appealing to the nation for unity, it is learnt.

The national appeal will be to the wider public than the Congress Party itself, covering all parties and groups in the country and will ask the nation to pull together in the face of the internal situation, natural calamities and international crisis.

The sponsors of the resolution are reported to be feeling that national unity is an essential factor for implementation of any plan for the consolidation of the country, and for the pursuit of a successful foreign policy directed towards world peace.

It is understood that the working committee had a general discussion of the internal situation in the country in all its aspects, but had not reached conclusions as to the actual form of the unity appeal to the nation.

The Working Committee is also likely to place another resolution before the A.I.C.C. on the present food crisis. The terms of the resolution will be finalised at the meeting of the Committee at Ahmedabad. It is, however, understood that the A.I.C.C. will enjoin on the general public to cooperate with the Government in their "austerity drive" for some time to tide over the food crisis through which the country has been passing at present.

The Working Committee, today is understood to have also discussed the situation arising out of the formation of the "Democratic Front", but it did not come to any decision as, in the present context, it was generally considered "a dead issue."

In a resolution mourning the death of Thakkar Bapa, the committee said that his work for the cause of Harijans and backward classes, "will be remembered with gratitude and affection" and his life would continue to be a source of inspiration to his countrymen.

Preparations For A.I.C.C.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27 (UPI).

THE extensive grounds of the Navjivan Trust buildings and Gujrat Vidyapith have been transformed,

(Continued On Page 16)

Police Fire On Foodgrains Smugglers

JHALOD, Jan. 27 (UPI): One person was killed and several others were injured, when Rajasthan police opened fire on foodgrains smugglers yesterday near Bhimpari village seven miles from here. It is reported that the police detected a mob crossing Rajasthan border for this district with donkeys loaded with smuggled foodgrains and fired, when smugglers offered resistance. A dead body and the three seriously injured smugglers were removed to Jhalod hospital. The district superintendent of police is investigating the matter.

ARMED POLICE RUSHED

Procurement Trouble In Bengal District

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27 (UPI): A serious clash between the officials of the Government procurement department and villagers has been reported from Jaynagar, in 24-parganas district, about twenty miles from Calcutta.

A flash wireless message to the West Bengal police headquarters in Calcutta says: "some patrol men of the Procurement Department were assaulted and killed by villagers yesterday."

Another incident of similar nature has been reported from Dhosahat, a few miles from Jaynagar.

A contingent of armed police has been rushed to the spot, and high police officials have already proceeded to the area.

Attempts at interference at procurement of foodgrains by villagers are on the increase. In most cases, the officials for procurements are assaulted by local people. Strong steps are being taken to meet this danger.

RAJAH TAKES PART IN WORSHIP

TIRUVAIYAR, Jan. 27 (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, India's Home Minister, this morning participated in the main "Aradhana" celebrations of Sri Thyagabrahmam, when all leading Carnatic musicians sang in chorus "Pancharatna Kirtanas" of Sri Thyagaraja.

The huge crowd present greeted the Home Minister with loud cheers as he arrived at the pandal.

Later, he worshipped at Saint Thyagaraja's shrine.

Memorial To Culture

TANJORE, Jan. 27 (PTI): Summing up the impressions of his two-day visit to Tanjore, Mr. Rajagopalachari, India's Home Minister said this evening "I have spent two very happy days, and I am sorry to go. I have seen one of the finest forms of homage to culture, culture associated with devotion. The festival this morning was one of the finest scenes I have witnessed. No one who has gone from the world of the living has such fine spiritual memorial as Sri Thiagaraja has acquired through sheer devotion of people".

Earlier, he visited the Sangeetha Mahal in Tanjore, a palace, believed to have been built by Nayak rulers of Tanjore. The Mahal, capable of accommodating thousand persons has such acoustic arrangements that both vocal and instrumental music could be heard distinctly from any corner of the hall without mechanical aid.

Rajaji spent more than half an hour here, hearing Veena and vocal music.

Mao's Gesture To Tibet

DALAI LAMA REQUESTED TO GO BACK TO LHASA

Bulk Of Chinese Troops To Be Withdrawn

KALIMPONG, January 27 (PTI).

THE bulk of the Chinese forces have been withdrawn from Eastern Tibet as a gesture for negotiation for the peaceful settlement of Chinese claims in Tibet, leaving only some garrison outposts around Chamdo and in Lharugo, according to latest reports reaching here from Tibet.

Chamdo, capital of Kham province, is situated 300 miles east of Lhasa and Lharugo about 250 miles east of the Tibetan capital.

The Dalai Lama it was learned, recently asked Peking authorities through his minister at Hyambo Kalon Noaboo to withdraw the invading army as a token of good faith to facilitate negotiations under peaceful conditions.

BACK TO LHASA

The Chinese authorities, according to these reports, have assured the Dalai Lama that they would not interfere in his internal administration nor post any troop in Lhasa.

THEY ARE REPORTED TO HAVE REQUESTED THE DALAI LAMA TO RETURN TO HIS CAPITAL.

Their two-point demand pressed through Shakabpa Mission and Kalon Noaboo is for control over foreign relations and defence only it was reliably learned.

GOVERNOR REINSTATED

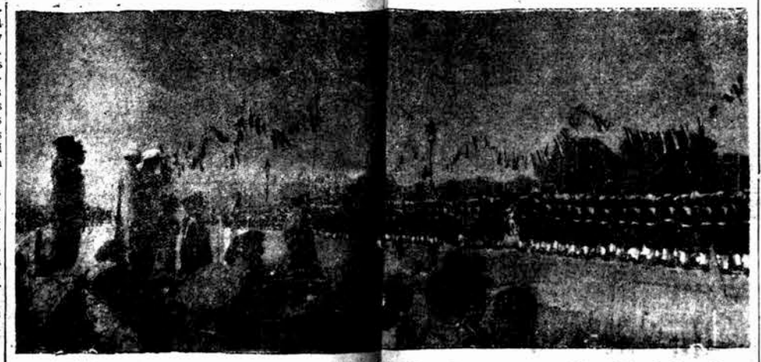
Kalon Noaboo, Governor of Kham, who was taken prisoner for a time has been reinstated and most of his officers against whom there were no local complaints have been reappointed, these reports added.

Robert Ford (British) wireless operator at Chamdo is reported to be still there and he is allowed to move freely within the town and not beyond.

KASTURBHAI BAGS PRIZE

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27 (HS.) Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai, prominent mill-owner of Ahmedabad, has been declared the FIRST INDUSTRIALIST OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1950 by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and awarded the D. P. Kahitan Prize, started by Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. Shri. Kasturbhai Lalbhai is the first to receive this prize.

REPUBLIC DAY PAGEANT IN NEW DELHI



The President of the Republic of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad receives the salute of the Indian Navy as they marched past on the Republic Day in New Delhi. Photo shows Defence Minister S. Baldev Sing takes a stand by the side of the President with three Army Chiefs behind to take the salute.

PENDING CLARIFICATION OF CONTROL ORDER

N. Y. Commodity Exchanges Suspend Trading

NEW YORK, January 27, (PTI-Reuter).

SEVERAL of America's leading commodity exchanges suspended trading today, pending clarification of the Government's price control order last night.

The New York Stock Exchange remained in session, however, and the first rush of business indicated traders were undisturbed by the wage, price freeze.

At the exchanges which stopped business, the suspension order was issued just as trading was about to open, when officials said they were uncertain about the provisions of the Washington order.

The New York, New Orleans and Chicago cotton exchanges were the first to announce there would be no trading today at least.

Economic stabilisation agency officials admitted that the order would require considerable explanation and clarification. They added that some of the much needed clarifications might come during the day. Raw or unprocessed agricultural commodities were exempt under the order when sold by the producer. These exemptions include such items as livestock, wool and cotton.

The exact effect of the order, however, was not clear in all its aspects.

DON'T MISJUDGE LIKE HITLER

Truman Warns Russia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman said here it was "vitally important that the leaders of the Communist imperialism do not misjudge this nation, as did Hitler and the Kaiser" in the last two World Wars.

Mr. Truman sent the message to an annual Roosevelt Day dinner last night, sponsored by Americans for democratic action.

The President said,

"The Kremlin should understand that, contrary to its own propaganda, this country is not weak and divided. We are not in a state of moral and economic decay."

He added Americans had always fought in defence of liberty and they were doing so now in Korea.

MRS. PANDIT MEETS ACHESON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, the Indian Ambassador here, paid a brief call on U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, at the State Department today.

She told reporters later: "I saw the Secretary before I left for the Commonwealth Conference in London and I promised that on my return here I would give him a brief report on the meeting which Prime Minister Nehru held in Paris with some of his ambassadors".

She said, in answer to questions, that she did not discuss India's request for two million tons of foodgrains or the cease-fire proposals for Korea.

"We had, as usual, a very friendly talk", she stated.

Bevin Spends Restless Night

LONDON, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin ill with a patch of pneumonia on one lung, had a "restless night", his personal doctor, Sir Alexander McCall, said this morning. Mr. Bevin, who went to bed with influenza last Tuesday, was yesterday stated to have shown a slight improvement. But a Foreign Office spokesman said later Mr. Bevin "continues to improve and is slightly better".

MORE BACKING FOR 12-NATION RESOLUTION

U. N. Political Committee Discusses Korea Issue

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Poland tonight told the United Nations she would support the twelve-nation resolution calling for an "exploratory" conference with Peking.

M. Katz-Suchy, Polish delegate, announced this when today's debate on Korea opened before the Political Committee. Poland will give her support, he said, after certain minor amendments proposed by the Soviet Union.

The Committee today had three main proposals before it, these are:—

(1) A United States resolution labelling the Peking Government an aggressor, demanding the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Korea, and asking the Assembly to set in motion machinery for possible economic and other sanctions.

(2) The 13-nation proposal for an immediate seven-power conference with the Chinese and

(3) An Israeli plan to postpone sanctions until fresh efforts to secure a cease-fire had been exhausted.

The first speaker was Dr. L. N Palar of Indonesia, a member of the twelve-nation group which has been trying to arrange an "exploratory" conference with Peking.

SNOWFALL HINDERS DELEGATES

The meeting was delayed an hour and a half because delegates were held up in a snow storm which hit New York city. When it was due to start less than half the delegations had arrived.

Dr. Palar said the reason why the Asian group had made such persistent efforts to negotiate a settlement was because the big powers were standing across "an extremely dangerous line" on the Korean and other far eastern questions.

He also thought that the recent speeches of British, Canadian and Israeli delegates, proved that there was a need for further clarification of Peking's attitude towards a peaceful settlement.

13 Killed In Plane Crash

ROME, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Thirteen people were killed and four injured when an aircraft of the Italian Alitalia Air Lines crashed tonight at Tarquinia, 60 miles north west of Rome. All the passengers of the plane which was flying on a regular passenger schedule from Paris to Rome were non-Italians.

"RED" TROUBLE IN WARANGAL

Gopalaswamy Ayyangar To Study Situation

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 27 (UPI): Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Minister of States, Government of India, is arriving here from Delhi tomorrow afternoon. He will stay for about six days in the State. He will visit the communist-troubled Warangal and also have a meeting with H.E.H. the Nizam at a luncheon party.

During his stay here, the new States Minister will hold discussions with the Chief Minister and members of his government, as well as with state Congress leaders. Besides, he has a crowded social programme, including a garden party given by the government in his honour.

He will go to Aurangabad on the first February and return on the second and then leave for Delhi on the third morning.

The Hyderabad members of the Parliament have dropped the move to present a memorandum demanding full-fledged "popular government" to Sri N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Minister for States, Government of India.

The M.Ps. will, however, discuss various problems confronting the state with the States Minister.

SMUGGLING INDIAN CURRENCY

Essa Sultan Of Kuwait In Trouble

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27. (UPI): The Collector of Customs, Calcutta, has imposed a personal penalty of Rs. 4,25,000 under the Sea Customs Act on Essa Sultan, a native of Kuwait, a British protectorate in the Persian Gulf who was arrested at Dum Dum airport on October 21 last year and subsequently released on bail, on charge of gold smuggling. He is now staying at a Calcutta hotel.

Sultan having failed to pay the penalty amount, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta has issued a distress warrant against him for the amount and adjourned the matter till February 12.

Imposition of the penalty is for his alleged complicity in the attempt at export about Rs. 1,46,000 out of India by air in violation of Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, read with Section 8 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, and Government of India Notification dated 10th September, 1949.

'MODUS OPERANDI'

Sultan is alleged to have handed over a sleeveless coat to a French flight steward of an aircraft at Dum Dum October 21 last. The plane was scheduled to leave for Karachi the same day. The Customs authorities detected it and recovered Indian currency notes for about Rs. 1,48,000 from six pockets stitched inside the coat. It is further alleged that Sultan had been engaged in such illegal activities frequently.

In the gold smuggling case, Sultan and two others foreigners were arrested by the Calcutta Detective Department. They are alleged to have stolen or fraudulently obtained gold worth not less than one crore of rupees and smuggled the same into India by placing fine particles of gold inside mutilated covers of books. They entered India, it is also alleged, by air with British passports and 120 copies of such books were recovered from them. They are suspected to be members of "a deep laid conspiracy" to smuggle gold into India with the help of some members of the flying staff of a foreign airways company. This smuggling case is pending against them.

Protest Against 'Red' Leader's Arrest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. R. K. Bhogle, a leading Communist Trade Union worker who had been "underground" for the last nine months was traced last night at Dadar and put under arrest.

Mr. Bhogle, who was the President of the Girni Kamgar Union was wanted by the police under Preventive Detention Act.

A procession, nearly three-hundred strong, was taken out in the labour areas of Parel and Lalbaug this evening to register protest against the arrest of Mr. Bhogle. Shouting slogans and demandig the release of their leader the workers gathered at Nare Park where a meeting of nearly a thousand workers passed a resolution demanding the immediate release of Mr. Bhogle.

The scene depicts king Ashoka sending missionaries of peace and goodwill to Macedonia, Egypt, Ceylon and Iran. Ashoka was the most illustrious monarch of 3rd century B. C. Realising the futility of wars, Ashoka embraced Budhism. The Pageant was organised on Republic Day by the Directorate of Education, Delhi, which sought the help of various educational institutions in the Capital.

SOUTH KOREANS BACK IN WAR PICTURE

Hit-Kill-And-Run Raid On Seoul

TOKYO, Jan. 27. (PTI-Reuter).

SOUTH Koreans leapt back into the Korean war picture today with a snap hit-kill-and-run raid on Communist-held Inchon, port for Seoul, the South Korean capital, according to a report here late tonight.

The raid lasted four hours. Heavy United States naval guns bombarded the area for the second day running.

The report said the South Koreans killed 40 Communists, captured two, and then left without suffering any casualty.

United Nations forces stabbed more punches at the Communists from points south and south-east of Seoul.

Fierce hand-to-hand and bayonet fighting was reported from Kumyangjangi, just over 20 miles south-east of Seoul, secured by the United Nations forces late yesterday.

AMERICAN ADVANCE

Armoured elements of the Eighth Army which captured Suwon, seventeen miles south of Seoul, yesterday, pushed seven miles north today. Chinese troops were reported to have fallen back towards the Han river, skirting the southern outskirts of Seoul.

This drive up the west coast of Korea along the main road to Seoul has met only light resistance so far today. But bitter fighting had raged farther east as United Nations troops tried to advance beyond battered Kumyangjangni.

Two Chinese regiments fought ferociously house by house to retain a foothold in the town and in the hills to the north and west.

Machinegunners and snipers were smoked out to buildings. As the Chinese withdrew, jet planes and other fighters attacked with Napalm (jellied petrol) bombs.

FORCED TO WITHDRAW

Further east still, a United Nations battalion was forced to withdraw and regroup 24 miles north-west of Ichon, but later they were reported to have taken an unidentified small village there.

Other United Nations troops south of the mail. Suwon-Wonju road drove westwards after scattering small Chinese groups five miles south-west of Inchon.

For the third successive day United Nations patrols advanced unopposed ten miles north of Wonju.

In East Korea more than 3,000 communists were reported massing near a point thirteen miles north of the mining town of Yongwon.

Up to midday north American fighters and bombers flew another two hundred sorties.

Thunder jets attacked communist targets near the Manchurian border.

Admiral Arthur W. Radford, United States Pacific Fleet Commander, said here today "I think we can stay in Korea".

On a brief medical visit to Japan, he said everyone he had talked to here had been "very optimistic about the Korean operation".

Getting Out Before Bricks Start Flying

LUSAKA, (Northern Rhodesia), Jan. 27, (PTI-Reuter): Sir Stewart Gore-Brown, announcing his immediate resignation from the Northern Rhodesian Government today said: "I am getting out before the bricks start flying and while I am still popular with the Africans".

Sir Stewart was a member of the Northern Rhodesian Executive and Legislative Councils and senior nominated member for Native Interests.

Sir Stewart in an interview added: "I have had enough. Things are happening in northern Rhodesia and new blood is needed to guide us.

"The present constitutional setup is neither one thing nor the other and until that is settled the way forward will be fraught with frustration at every turn.

LIQUOR SMUGGLED INTO CITY BY PLANE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The liquor and narcotic drugs smuggling racket touched a new high with the use of planes to escape the vigilant eye of the police by a gang which is alleged to have systematically "imported" spirits, ganja and opium in the city.

However, a close vigil extending over three weeks, yielded results when a porter, was arrested at Churchgate while loading a taxi with bottles containing spirit this morning. Subsequently three men were arrested. The arrest was sequel to a city-wide search instituted by the police who had information that rectified spirit worth Rs. 3,500 had been smuggled into the city by plane.

The porter is reported to have pointed out to Rama Sahid, the first accused, who in turn pointed out Direndrasingh Goel and Surendrasing Goel who were arrested at Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road.

The police believe that other members of the gang are still at large.

Stop Press

ATOMIC TEST

WASHINGTON, January 27 (PTI-Reuter): The Atomic Energy Commission said today that "one of the periodic tests" of atomic explosions was held today at the Air Force bombing range near Las Vegas Nevada.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
Chittaranjan, Dist. Burdwan.

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts of Assistant Teachers for the HINDI Section of the Deshbandhu Vidyalaya, Chittaranjan, from Nationals of the Indian Republic by birth or domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Republic or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration or an eligibility certificate issued by the Govt. of India will be necessary in their cases before appointment.

1. ONE ASSISTANT TEACHER IN GRADE RS. 120-8-200-EB-10-300:—
   The candidate for the post should be a science graduate with B. T. competent to teach SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS AND GEOGRAPHY IN HIGHER CLASSES. An M.Sc. or B.Sc. with Honours will be preferred.
2. ONE ASSISTANT TEACHER IN GRADE RS. 120-8-200-EB-10-300:— Must be an M.A. or B.A. with Hons., with B.T.— capable of teaching English and History in higher classes.
3. ONE ASSISTANT TEACHER IN GRADE RS. 120-8-200-E.B.-10-300:— Must be a graduate with B. T. or with at least 5 years experience in teaching in a High School—competent to teach particularly SCIENCE AND HYGIENE. Those who can teach other subjects in addition will have preference.

N. B. — ALL THE ABOVE TEACHERS SHOULD BE CAPABLE OF UNDERTAKING INDEPENDENT CLASSES THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF HINDI.

Preference will be given to those who have literary abilities and experience in the organization of school magazines, literary debating and dramatic clubs and similar other extra curricular activities.

Candidates for all the above posts should state in their applications (1) date of birth; (2) educational attainments and other qualifications; (3) details of teaching experience; (4) community—should state if schedule caste; (5) nationality; and (6) if displaced person from Pakistan, should submit a copy of Refugee Registration Certificate.

Selected candidates will have to undergo prescribed medical examination before their appointment.

AGE:— Candidates should be above 18 and below 40 years on the 1st February, 1951.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE:— This will be granted according to Railway Rules from time to time. Present dearness allowance is as follows: —

Basic pay from Rs. 51/- to Rs. 100/- @ Rs. 45/- p.m.

Basic pay from Rs. 101/- to Rs. 150/- @ Rs. 50/- p.m.

Basic pay from Rs. 151/- to Rs. 200/- @ Rs. 55/- p.m.

Basic pay from Rs. 201/- to. Rs. 300/- @ Rs. 60/- p.m.

Applications must be accompanied by attested copies of Matriculation and other certificates of attainments as well as Character Certificates granted by two Govt. Gazetted Officers or one Stipendiary Magistrate.

Applications should be sent by post superscribed on envelope "Recruitment of School Teachers" to the Dy. General Manager, (not by name), Chittaranjan Loco: Works, Chittaranjan P. O., Dist. Burdwan, on or before 5/2/51.

Govt. servants including Rly. employees must apply through their Heads of Departments. No interview will be granted unless called for.

GENERAL MANAGER.

(9506)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kalivur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagaravanagar, Madras 17.

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2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt-tax @ one anna per rupee

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To be paid in advance

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale.—Offers are invited for the purchase of 18 G.M.C. Dump Trucks —6x6 fitted with Winch, 2.1/2 tons capacity, six cylinder, 10 wheels, 30 H.P. (Military Model), Condition: One overhauled, ready for Road, two require minor repairs, ten require major repairs and five numbers unserviceable. Further particulars and tender conditions and inspection on application to Stores Controller, Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur-4, closing date 28th February, 1951.

(9517)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

EX-EMPLOYEES of the late Ordnance, Clothing and Parachute Factories in Lahore and Sialkot and the branch Harness and Saddlery Factory, Amritsar, who are Indian nationals and have outstanding claims relating to pay and allowances with any of the above factories, should submit their claims immediately to the Superintendent, Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, giving full details. Copies of relevant documents substantiating the claims, if available, should also be forwarded.

(9409)

India-Indonesia Friendship Pact

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27 (PTI): India and Indonesia will soon sign a treaty of friendship, it is learnt. Negotiations for the treaty are stated to have been successfully concluded.

The treaty will, it is understood, be of a general character establishing "perpetual peace and everlasting friendship" between the two countries. It seeks to make provisions for the establishment of diplomatic and consular representatives mutually guaranteeing full rights and privileges for them.

RHODESIANS FOR MALAYA

SINGAPORE, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Lt.-Col. Michale Calvert, "Mad Mike" of Maj.-Gen. Wingate's wartime Chandit expedition in Burma, is returning here shortly with 160 hand-picked Rhodesians for his "Malayan Scouts" force, it was learned here.

They will form the first Commonwealth Army ground unit from overseas fighting with British and Gurkha troops against Communists in Malaya.

Manpower Registration In Singapore

SINGAPORE, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Manpower registration is likely to be introduced shortly in Singapore, the Malayan Federation Controller of Manpower, Mr. S. W. P. Foster Hutton stated today.

This follows efforts by men called up in the Federation to dodge conscription by crossing into Singapore.

"THOU SHALT NOT HOLD BACK FOOD"

"N. Y. TIMES" TELLS U.S. TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN NEHRU'S POLICY AND INDIA'S PEOPLE

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter).

"THE New York Times", for the second time within a week, today editorially urged the United States Government to supply grain to India.

The causes of the shortage which would afflict possibly as many as 12 million people "are non-political," said the 'Times'. We hope there will not be any further delay in Washington in doing what we can do to feed the hungry in India. If there is such delay, it will probably be due to irritation caused by Mr. Nehru's refusal to go along with the United States in its policy towards Communist China".

"This newspaper emphatically disagrees with Mr. Nehru's position, but we cannot for that reason agree that it is right to hold back food supplies sought, under a long-term loan arrangement, in order to punish or influence Mr. Nehru.

It is in the interests of our safety that we prove our friendship for the peoples of Asia and that we show our willingness to distinguish between the transient polices of governments and the interests of the people governed by them. There would be no better answer to the bitter and unfriendly charges often made against us in the Far East and elsewhere", said the 'Times'.

U.S. Senate Committee Discusses Issue

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): A sub-committee of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee informally discussed yesterday India's request for two million tons of foodgrains.

The State Department is still studying the request and is waiting for more information from New Delhi before passing it on to Congress.

It is expected to do this by the end of next week.

Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he would refer the question to one of his sub-committees. But, contrary to some reports, the Committee itself had not refused to take early action. This is simply because India's request has not yet been referred to it.

OUTRIGHT GIFT?

The State Department, according to usually reliable sources, has agreed grain should be sent to India for humanitarian reasons and that either a part or all of it should be given as an outright gift.

Senator H. Alexander Smith (Republican, New Jersey) said, he took the position that a "political situation" should not determine the question of providing aid for a starving people.

Mysore Association

The Mysore Association hall was packed to capacity on Friday with members to celebrate the Republic Day. The members were entertained to a drama "Bandabalu" specially written by a member of the Association, Sri C. S. Puttanniah.

Mr. J. N. Iyer, President paying tributes to Sri Puttannaiah for his high talents in writing two Dramas 'Bandabalu' and 'Huttidahappa' presented him with a silver cup.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

The New York Cotton Market was closed today.

JAP TRADE WITH RED CHINA

TOKYO, Jan. 27. (PTI-Reuter): Japanese traders have been authorised to export goods worth about 300,000 dollars (about 107,140 sterling) to Communist China since last December fifth, according to the Japanese News Agency Jiji.

The Japanese Government imposed restrictions on exports to China, Hongkong and Macao on this date, but the traders had already asked permission to export the goods, which included 158 tons of sheet aluminium, paper and insecticide.

The Japanese federation of Bankers Associations will submit a memorandum to Mr. John Foster Dulles, adviser to the American State Department, the news agency reported. Its main points are understood to be:

Clarification of America's future aid to Japan policy after the possible ending of the present aid fund:

Japanese participation in the international monetary fund and receipt of loans from the world bank and early granting of autonomy in economic policy.

Strike Notice Withdrawn

LUCKNOW, Jan. 27. (UPI) The strike notice served by the United U. P. and Bihar Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation on the authorities threatening that the workers would commence strike was withdrawn and no strike was resorted to today.

Conflicting Versions

The strike of the sugar workers of the state, led by U. P. and Bihar Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation, of which Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena is the president, has entered the second week today. While a U. P. Govt. press note says that the strike has "practically ended", a communique issued by the headquarters of the federation claims that the strike "continues as before".

PREPARATIONS FOR A.I.C.C.

(Continued From Page 12)

within less than a fortnight, into a small township with all modern conveniences of waterworks, sanitation and other modern amenities. A spacious pandal for the A.I.C.C. meeting is being given final touches, and workers are working day and night to complete it before tomorrow night.

Shri Ravishanker Raval, the well-known artist has painted beautiful portraits, depicts various phases of Gandhiji's and Sardar's political and social activities in Gujrat.

A beautiful picture portraying Gandhiji's Dandi March is also hung on the dais which has been raised nearly three feet from the ground, and on which the Congress President and members of the Congress Working Committee will be seated. On either side of the dais, huge life size portraits of Mahatma Gandhi in a smiling pose have been put up, while that of the Sardar's will be put up somewhere in the middle.

The huge pandal will accommodate about three thousand persons, including AICC members, special invitees, Congress workers and the press.

To mark the mourning of the death of Sardar Patel, a black border has been stitched all round the white Khaddar canvas of the pandal.

A little over two hundred members of the AICC are expected to attend the session, while nearly one hundred and fifty Congress workers from Gujrat, Saurashtra and Cutch are also attending. About one hundred press correspondents from all over India will be here to report the proceedings.

Over three hundred sevadal volunteers clad in white and blue have been posted on duty from today over the entire AICC nagar. One hundred Congress sevikas in white and green will be on special duties in the Kitchen, looking after the comforts of the guests.

Man Teaches The World Woman Teaches Man

AGRA, Jan. 27. (UPI).

"TRUE education is one which systematically develops the power of intellect to discriminate right from wrong and, therefore, education divorced of religion is valueless. It becomes parroting of words and intellectual cricketery. Such education generally leads to many good men into strange confusing streets", said Lt-Col. Rana Udai Bhan Singh, Maharana of Dholpur, addressing the professors and students of the Agra college this afternoon, on the occasion of its post-centenary silver jubilee celebration.

The subject of his talk was "culture and religion".

"I would like to say a word to the girl students also. The key to home-happiness in India has always been guarded by the highest moral standards of Indian womanhood and like the boys, when you step out of the College grounds, you will conquer and preserve many fortunate homes as better-halves of your future husbands. Do not forget that your responsibility to the happiness and greatness of a country is even greater than man's, because while man teaches the world, it is the woman who teaches man".

India's Foreign Liabilities & Assets

FACTS SHOW DEBTOR POSITION

Report On Census Taken By Reserve Bank

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF INDIA'S FOREIGN LIABILITIES AND ASSETS CONDUCTED BY THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA PRESENTS FOR THE FIRST TIME AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, OF THE COUNTRY'S INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL POSITION AS ON 30TH JUNE, 1948. IT SEEKS TO PRESENT A KIND OF INTERNATIONAL BALANCE-SHEET OF THE FOREIGN LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF INDIA, LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM, ON PRIVATE AS WELL AS GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNT.

Apart from a discussion of the country's overall position, the Report contains a descriptive account of the various kinds of obligations owed by the country, the extent to which management or control is involved in the investment of foreign capital in different spheres and the kinds of assets abroad acquired by Indian 'residents'.

This Report has been compiled on the basis of more than 28,000 returns filed with Bank by individuals and institutions in response to its Notification No. DRS.3303/BPE-13/48 dated 2nd October, 1948. The particulars furnished on the schedules have been consolidated in the Report without in any disclosing the identity of the reporters.

THE Report is divided into six chapters. Chapter I deals with the Concept, Utility, History and Procedure of the Census; Chapter II with Methodology involving legal and technical questions; Chapters III and IV with the details, respectively, of the Foreign Liabilities and Foreign Assets of India. Chapter V brings together the various categories of liabilities and assets so that the net international position according to individual items and in the overall sense may be seen at a glance.

Chapter VI contains a special treatment accorded to the Indian assets of foreign nationals who were resident in India as on the date of the Census. Although this does not fit in into the main structure of India's foreign liabilities and assets which is based on the criterion of 'residence' and not that of 'nationality', yet in view of the possible use, for balance of payments compilations of "the centre of interest" criterion tentatively formulated by the International Monetary Fund, a separate assessment of this problem has been attempted in Chapter VI so that any discussion on foreign investments in India may take account of this aspect also.

The main report is followed by detailed Appendices containing 'inter alia' (i) an analysis of past estimates of foreign capital in India, (ii) the action taken to extend the territorial coverage of the census to the whole of India including the former Indian States, and (iii) the classification of the business enterprise into main and sub groups, etc.

FOREIGN LIABILITIES

The essential features relating to India's foreign liabilities which emerge on an overall consideration of the relevant statistics as on 30th June, 1948 show the following picture: Out of the total liabilities of Rs. 1046 crores, Rs. 648 crores pertained to the 'Official' sector comprising the various Government and quasi-Government bodies and Rs. 398 crores represented the foreign liabilities of the 'Private' sector. Of Rs. 648 crores in the 'Official' sector Rs. 426 crores represented long-term liabilities (i.e. those maturing after June 1949) and Rs. 222 crores short-term (i.e. those which matured by June 1949).

The liabilities of the 'Private' sector may be further broadly divided into two groups, viz., 'Portfolio' and 'Direct' the distinction between the two being that while in the latter type of investment, ownership is accompanied by 'control' and 'management' the former, i.e. 'Portfolio' investment, represents that which is held merely for the income it yields.

The value of 'Portfolio' obligations was Rs. 144 crores of which the amount of 'Miscellaneous' items (comprising mostly the short-term obligations of banks, viz. deposits, loans and advances, negotiable instruments, inter-company and inter-branch balances etc.) was Rs. 78 crores and the balance of Rs. 66 crores (long-term) represented the value of ordinary, preference and deferred shares of Indian joint stock companies owned abroad.

The 'Direct' obligations (long-term) were valued at Rs. 254 crores comprising (i) the investment in ordinary shares of 'controlled' Indian joint stock companies (Rs. 85 crores), (ii) in branches of foreign firms and companies (Rs. 167 crores) and (iii) in 'controlled' partnerships (Rs. 2 crores). An important point to note in this connection is that the valuation of the ordinary shares of joint stock companies has been made on the 'equity value' basis.

The report discusses in detail the foreign business investments in India in the main categories of 'Manufacturing', 'Trading', 'Utilities', 'Transport', 'Mining', 'Financial' and 'Miscellaneous' (comprising plantations, managing agency functions, etc.). Each major trade group has also been divided into sub-groups depending upon the activities of the reporting institutions. Special treatment has been accorded to the position of the branches of foreign firms and companies.

FOREIGN ASSETS

India's foreign assets differ in composition as compared to her foreign liabilities. While a sizeable proportion of the long-term foreign liabilities is in the form of 'Direct' business investments from abroad, India's foreign investments are in the main non-industrial and such investments in industry as do exist are mainly 'Portfolio'. The long-term assets are composed largely of obligations of foreign governments and 'miscellaneous' items such as lands, petty establishments, etc. Out of the total assets of Rs. 2,391 crores, Rs. 2,196 crores pertained to the 'Official' sector comprising sterling assets to a large extent and Rs. 195 crores to the private sector.

While working out the net international position of India from the figures of liabilities and assets given above, it must be remembered that the valuation of 'business' investments in India is on an 'equity' basis and has to be suitably adjusted for a 'market value' basis including the upgrading of 'Direct' investments to provide for 'goodwill'. After making these adjustments, the maket value of business investments in India as on 30th June, 1948 was Rs. 519 crores as against the 'equity' value of Rs. 320 crores.

The overall international investment position of India on the basis of aggregate liabilities and assets as on the date of the Census indicates that on short-term account there was an excess of liabilities over assets in the 'Official' sector by Rs. 83 crores and in the 'Private' sector by about Rs. 10 crores. On long-term accounts, however, in the 'Official' sector assets exceeded liabilities by Rs. 1,630 crores and in the 'Private' sector liabilities exceeded assets by Rs. 193 crores.

INDIA NOT A CREDITOR REALLY

Although on this basis as on 30th June 1948 India appeared to be a creditor by over Rs. 1,300 crores, yet certain reservations will have to be borne in mind if it is desired to estimate the present position from this figure. These relate to the reduction in the foreign assets of the Reserve Bank which have taken place since that date on account of (i) transfers to Pakistan (already made and to be made), (ii) the deficits in the country's balance of payments subsequent to the date of the Census and (iii) certain other extra-ordinary items, e.g. payments on account of Defence Stores.

In addition, as referred to earlier, the conversion of the valuation of the long-term foreign business investment in India from the 'equity' or 'book value' basis to that of 'market value' would result in further reducing the gap between liabilities and assets. An estimate of the present position, which takes into account these adjustments would place India's surplus on its investment account at about Rs. 664 crores including debts owed by Pakistan (Rs. 300 crores) and Burma (Rs. 53 crores).

In assessing the significance of this figure the need for earmarking a certain minimum amount of sterling assets as currency reserve which will not therefore be available for meeting balance of payment deficits has also to be bore in mind. This amount, on the basis of the assets in the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank as on 31st March, 1950 may be estimated at Rs. 400 crores.

These considerations make it appear that the real creditor position of the country is far less than the arithmetical figure brought out by the Census. Further, if the position of the country is judged with reference to the total payments of interest, dividend and profits on the country's liabilities in relation to the receipts on its foreign assets during the past few years or in other words by the state of its "investment income" account as distinct from its "capital" account, it indicates a debtor position.

The Reserve Bank proposes to bring up-to-date from time to time the information furnished by the Census by means of special periodical surveys in selected sectors.

INDIA SHOULD STAKE ALL

"Vizzy" Comments On Kanpur Test

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27, (PTI). Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, President of the U. P. Cricket Association, said here today that the fifth and final test between India and Commonwealth to begin from February 8 next at Kanpur would be played on a grass wicket.

The impression that the Kanpur wicket was still a matting one was wrong, he added.

Dr. Vizzy said in an interview that the Kanpur wicket had been laid by Mr. Pearcy Lancaster of the Horticultural Operations, Central P. W. D. New Delhi, who had made the Feroseshah Kotla wicket in Delhi several years ago.

"From all accounts" he added, "It is hoped it will play excellently".

On the prospects of the Kanpur test, Dr. Vizzy said it would be better for India to stake everything and run the risk of even losing. In the latter event the Commonwealth team would win by two tests against nil. But in the event of a victory for India she would have "the great satisfaction of still retaining the rubber of last year against the Commonwealth."

The team for the Kanpur test, he said, was "A good one and there is no reason why we should not expect the match to be the most thrilling of the present series."

'VARSITY HOCKEY AT BANARAS

BANARAS, Jan. 27 (PTI): The first round of the North Zone Inter-University hockey match between Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh University ended in a goalless draw this evening. Extra time also failed to clinch the issue.

The replay be held tomorrow.

DORFMAN BEATS DAVIDSSON

MADRAS, Jan. 27 (PTI). Irving Dorfman, United States, qualified for the men's singles final of the South Indian Tennis Championships here today, beating Sven Davidsson, Sweden, by three sets to two in the semi-final.

Dorfman, who was in grand form today, revelled in cross court drives and overhead smashes with timely drop shots and placings in between to overcome the new national champion. But the Swede played equally well and was in no mood to submit with the result that the match went the full five sets. 34 games being played in the first two sets alone.

Miss Dorothy Head of America has qualified for the ladies' singles final without playing a single match. Obtaining walkovers in the earlier rounds. Miss Head meets Miss Woodbridge.

The men's semifinal between Dilip Bose of Bengal, and Kovelliski, of U.S. will be played tomorrow.

Thirteen year old R. Krishnan, the national junior singles champion, who also won the All India Hard Court junior singles title recently at Bombay, became the South Indian junior champion today, beating R. V. K. M. Surya Rao at 6-0 and 6-1.

Iftikhar Ahmed, of Pakistan, and Madhava Rao, former All-India hard-court doubles champion, moved into the doubles semi-finals, beating Seshadri and Vishnumohan 7-5 6-2.

SERVICES TENNIS TOURNAMENT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27 (PTI) Following are the results of Inter Services Tennis Tournament matches played here today.

OPEN DOUBLES: Maj-Gen. Henderson Brooks and Maj. K. Krishnan beat Maj-Kamran and Capt. Pandhi 6-4, 6-2. Maj. Annand and Lt. T. Bakshi beat Maj-Gen. Henderson Brooks and Maj. K. Krishan 6-4, 4-6 6-3, 6-0.

SERVICES DOUBLES: Indian navy beat Indian Airforce 2-6, 7-5, 6-3 Western Command beat Southern Command 6-4, 6-2.

Cleary Has A Bad Day

BOMBAY, Saturday. Tom Cleary had rather a bad day this evening in both his exhibition games at both the Catholic Gymkhana and W.I.A.A. Club House due to poor playing surface conditions.

At the Catholic Gymkhana Cleary beat Percy Edwards at Billiards by 507 to 457 points. At Snooker, however, he shaped much better and claimed the first frame at 56-53. With a break of 49, but Percy Edwards claimed the second frame at 49-43.

At the W.I.A.A. Club House surface conditions again confused Cleary. The surface was fast, but far from level. Cleary was beaten by R. K. Vissanji by 247 points to 276.

At Snooker, Cleary lost the first frame to Wilson Jones with the score at 41-55, but won the next two at 66-40 and 66-42.

BIHAR MAY SECURE A LEAD

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 27. Bihar in their first innings have replied with 114 for the loss of six wickets to Bengal's score of 171 runs in the first innings in the East Zone of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Tournament.

West Bengal (first innings): Mantu Sen st. Rajendranath b Bimal Bose 5. Dilip Ghosh b Bimal Bose 4. P Roy c Solly Patel b R. Sanyal 10 C. S. Naydu c Shute Banerji b R. Sanyal 11. P. Sen c Nakhuda b R Sanyal 2. P. Chatterji run out 48, Sivaji Bose c Bimal Bose b M. Chakravarty 10, G. Roy b Nakhuda 51, N. Chowdhury c Bimal Bose b R. Sanyal 13, J. Mitra c Rajendranath b M. Chakravarty 11, S. Roy not out 2. Extras 4. Total 171.

BIHAR (first innings):—Biraj Bose lbw P. Chatterji 9, Bikas Bose st Sen b Nayudu 6, Sujit Dey c Chaudhury b Chatterji 2, Sutey Banerji c Sen b Chowdhury 56, Rajendranath lbw Sen 24, Nakhuda c Nayaudu b Choudhury 8, Sudhir Das batting 0. Extras 8. Total (for six wickets) 114.

HIGHEST AWARD FOR BRAVERY

Capt. R. Rane was decorated by the President of the Indian Republic, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, with Param Vir Chakra, on the Republic Day at a special ceremony.

MAO ATTENDS R-DAY CELEBRATION

Hopes China And India Will Remain United

HONG KONG, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Pro-Communist newspapers here today said Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Chinese Peoples Republic, attended a reception given in Peking yesterday by Indian Ambassador K. M. Panikkar, in celebration of India's Republic Day.

The newspapers quoted an official Chinese news agency despatch from Peking.

According to the Chinese news agency despatch, the Indian Ambassador said "Mao Tse-Tung's leadership has already raised the international status of the peoples of Asia.

"Therefore, it gives me a great deal of pleasure and pride to be able to ask everybody here to join me in saying 'Long Live Chairman Mao Tse-tung and may his efforts in the interests of peace be rewarded with the fruits of success and, in wishing friendship between the Indian and Chinese peoples and their governments, be unshakable and everlasting."

MAO PROPOSES TOAST TO INDIA

The despatch said Mao proposed the toast of India and said "We hope the two nations will remain united in their endeavours on behalf of peace. India is a great nation. The Indian people are good people."

He went on "Friendly relations have been in existence between the Chinese and Indian nations and peoples for thousands of years.

"Everybody in the world wants peace: only a few seek war. India, China, the Soviet Union and all other peace-loving nations and peoples should be united and work for peace in the Far East and also peace for the entire world.

"On India's Republic Day we send our best wishes to the Indian people and your President."

PANIKKAR'S REPLY

The despatch said that the Indian Ambassador in replying said that by attending the reception, Mao Tse-tung and other leaders of the Chinese Government had demonstrated their friendly feelings towards the Indian Government and people. He considered those opinions "very precious indeed."

He gave the "most sincere respects" of the Indian Government and people to Mao Tse-tung "for his superior leadership" and said they had "the utmost gratitude" for his good wishes.

Observers here see much significance in Mao's attendance at the Indian reception, for it is believed to have been the first time that he had been present at a gathering arranged by a non-Communist diplomatic mission since the Government established itself in Peking.

The despatch said 400 people were at the reception. Besides Mao Tse-tung they included two vice-chairmen of the Chinese Peoples Republic, Li Chai-sun and Changlan, and Premier and Foreign Minister, Chou En-lai.

NAZIMUDDIN URGES INDO-PAK AMITY FOR WORLD PEACE

KARACHI, January 27, (PTI).

KHWAJA Nazimuddin, Governor-General of Pakistan today expressed the hope that all existing differences between India and Pakistan would be ironed out in the quickest possible time.

Khwaja Nazimuddin, who was speaking at a banquet held here in celebration of India's Republic Day, said that "no nation can live in isolation in the world of today. What happens in one country has its repercussions in others much more so in the case of neighbours.

India and Pakistan are closest possible neighbours and I sincerely wish that we live as good neighbours. We have not been on the best of terms during the last three and half years. I hope that the outstanding differences between our two countries will be ironed out in the quickest possible time, so that we may work together in cause of peace and help in restoring sanity to the present distraught worlds."

Mr. Khub Chand, acting-Indian High Commissioner in Karachi in his speech assured the people of Pakistan that India desired nothing better than happiness, prosperity and peace for Pakistan.

The Government and people of India, he said, would do their best to bring about a peaceful settlement of outstanding differences between India and Pakistan.

Bade Gulam Ali Khan's Benefit Recital

In aid of the 'Sangit Kala Vihar', the well-known monthly dealing with music and musical subjects edited by Mr. B. R. Deodhar, Khan Saheb Bade Gulamali Khan will give a music recital on Saturday, February 3 at 9 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall.

Bade Gulamali is always generous to public causes and specially came to Bombay from Karachi to give a benefit performance for Assam Earthquake Relief. "Sangit Kala Vihar" is a pioneer journalistic attempt to educate people in the music and music heritage of our country and deserves all encouragement. In this case Bade Gulam Ali's voice, apart from being highly musical, goes to a musical cause.

Flag Trouble; Students Protest

KALYAN, Jan. 27. (H.S.): Instead of the National Flag—the Tricolour with the Ashok Dharmachakra—the Congress Flag (Party Flag) with the 'Charkha' was hoisted here—probably through oversight—in a High School in Subhedar Wada, when the students and the staff had assembled to celebrate the Republic Day anniversary. Several students refused to salute the Party Flag and left the function.

The same flag was also hoisted in Shivaji Chowk, where the Day was celebrated on behalf of the local Police and Home Guards.

India's Republic Day

CANADIAN PREMIER ATTENDS PARTY

OTTAWA, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent and several members of his Cabinet were among the guests at a reception last night to celebrate the birthday of the Indian Republic.

The party was held at the home of Mr P. K. Banerjee, Indian acting High Commissioner. It coincided with another reception given by the Australian High Commissioner, Mr. Francis Forde, to celebrate "Australia Day".

REPUBLIC DAY AT KALYAN

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Saturday.

Republic Day was celebrated at Kalyan by several institutions. From early morning enthusiastic crowds gather at various celebrations and school children started with prabhat pherries and joined the celebrations. At 8 a.m. Mr. M. R. Shah, the Mamalatdar of Kalyan, hoisted the national flag in the Taluka Office. At 9 a.m. Dr. V. W. Phadke, hoisted the flag in the Shiwaji Chowk under the auspices of the City Congress Committee and a pamphlet from the M.P.C.C. was read. Messrs. S. K. Hande, V. V. Subba Rao and S. J. Bapat, Presidents of Kalyan Borough Municipality, Andhra Association and Library, Kalyan, and Socialist Party, respectively hoisted the flags at their offices.

In the evening there was a public meeting in the Netaji Park under the auspices of the City Congress Committee, which was addressed by Mr. M. R. Shah, the Mamalatdar, Mr. Vincent David, municipal councillor, and Dr. Phadke, President of the Congress Committee. Mr. David said that India is the only country which won its freedom by means of Mahatmaji's non-violent struggle.

Immediately after this meeting the Socialists arranged a public meeting at the same place. It was addressed by Mr. Dharia, Municipal Corporator of Bombay.

At Lahore

LAHORE, Jan. 27 (PTI): The National flags of India and Pakistan flew side by side at the reception given by the Indian Deputy High Commissioner in Lahore, Mr. Y. K. Puri, to celebrate the first anniversary of the Indian Republic.

The Punjab (Pakistan) Governor, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, was among the four hundred distinguished guests who attended the function.

BURIED UNDERGROUND FOR 71 HOURS

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 27 (H.S.) Swami Ramdas, a Yogi from the Girnars was seen with devotion and admiration by over a lakh people, awaking from his underground Samadhi after seventy-one hours and five minutes.

Witnessed by 15,000 people Swami Ramdas had got himself buried in an air-tight box on Khasbaug Maidan on 22nd instant. When his 'samadhi' was over, it was found by the doctors only that his heart was active, but within a couple of minutes the Swami made more movements and signs of life were visible. He immediately gave 'Darshan' to the vast concourse gathered there.

India's Consul-General For Saudi Arabia

LUCKNOW, Jan. 27 (UPI): It is learnt that Mr. K. Kidwai, Additional Deputy Secretary (Judicial) Uttar Pradesh government, has been appointed Counsul-General of the Government of India in Saudi-Arabia.

Mr. Kidwai accompanied by Mrs. Kidwai left for Bombay today enroute to Saudi-Arabia.

BIGGEST LOCUST SWARM FOR NABHA

PATIALA, Jan. 27 (PTI): A huge swarm of locusts, stated to be the biggest in living memory here, passed over Patiala yesterday afternoon, causing havoc to young crops.

The loss to crops is feared to be very heavy, in spite of efforts made by the people to prevent the locusts from settling down.

The swarm, according to reports, was later seen moving in the direction of Nabha.

Twelve Ships Scrapped For China

HONG KONG, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter) Twelve ships are being broken up in Hong Kong waters for scrap iron intended for sale to Communit China, usually reliable sources said here today. These ships averaged 5,000 tons but some ranged up to 15,000 tons.

VATICAN ORDERS INVESTIGATION

Rotary Club Movement

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): The Vatican announced yesterday that Roman Catholic Bishops throughout the world had been instructed to investigate the rotary club movement in their dioceses and to warn off their followers if they found it obnoxious.

The Observatore Romano, the Vatican's newspaper, said an attack on the international rotary movement two weeks ago by the Vatican Holy Office, the Roman Catholic Church's Supreme Tribunal in questions of faith and morals, did not necessarily mean Catholic laymen could not join rotary.

In an article officially described as "authorised" the newspaper said "in some nations, because of a prevalent Masonic influx, the action of the rotary clubs has conflicted with the activity and the ends of the Church".

It added: "It must be said, however, that such has not been the case in other nations where, by the influx of leaders or members well disposed towards the Church, the attitude or rotary has shown itself in practice tolerant and benevolent towards religious interests".

On January 11, the Holy Office published a decree barring Roman Catholic priests from joining the rotary movement, grouping business and professional leaders in clubs throughout the world.

DULLES-MacARTHUR TALKS

Japanese-Peace Treaty Discussed

TOKYO, Jan. 27. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. John Foster Dulles, President Truman's special envoy charged with sounding out Japanese views on a peace treaty, had a two-hour talk with General MacArthur today.

He was reported to have "found himself in complete agreement with the Supreme Commander on all issues of a Japanese peace treaty".

A spokesman said the discussion had been "very fruitful".

PRICES AND WAGES IN U.S. FROZEN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, (PTI-Reuter: The United States Government last night, froze prices and wages as from Thursday midnight.

The Government froze wages and prices at the highest level they reached in the December 19—January 25 period.

Mr. Desalle said that cotton and wool sold at the producers level would not be frozen but would come under the freeze at the manufacturers level.

T.U. Organisations Protest

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Leaders of America's two great trade union organisations have opened a strong attack on the government's new wage-price freeze.

Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour, said it was "unjust and unfair unless Labour was to be given a chance to overcome obvious inequities."

Mr. Michael Quill, Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organisations, called for a "sweeping revision" for the new regulations.

HUNGARY QUITS F.A.O.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Hungary last night announced her immediate withdrawal from the Food and Agriculture Organisation, which "by giving way to pressure of the United States Government had become a subservient instrument".

Catholic Priests Jailed

PRAGUE, Jan. 27 (PTI-Reuter): The Prague State Court today sentenced a Catholic priest, Vladimir Picha, to twenty years' imprisonment for treason and espionage.

J. H. Tyle of Tepla Monastery was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment and two other priests received eleven and thirteen years' imprisonment respectively.

Other defendants were given sentences from twenty months to seven years imprisonment, Ceteka, the Czechoslovak news agency said.

SCATTERED BUYING IN TATA STEELS

Mill Shares Quietly Steady

BOMBAY, Jan. 27.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened quiet and after early decline on scattered liquidation, moderate improvement was registered on small buying support and short covering. Trading was restricted in Cotton Mill Shares.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1955/- and declined at Rs. 1947/8 under scattered selling. At this level there was moderate buying support and Tata Steel Defds. advanced at Rs. 1932/8 and steadied at Rs. 1960/-. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 368/- and after declining at Rs. 367/- improved at Rs. 370/-. Indian Irons were done at Rs. 35/10 and Bengal Steels came in business at Rs. 25/-.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 506-4 and improved at Rs. 509-12 while Kohinoor shares were quoted at Rs. 352. Simplex shares were quoted at Rs. 268. Svadeshi Mills and Century shares were quoted at Rs. 309 and at Rs. 323 respectively.

Scindia shares were done at Rs. 18-5. Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 471-4 and Alcock shares were placed at Rs. 351-4. The market was steady with a limited turnover.

Towards the close the market was steady and Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1963-12 and Ordinary shares were steady at Rs. 370. Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 511-4 and Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 353. There was absence of selling and tone was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (7-8) X.R. ..	510	0
Kohinoor Mills (8)	353	0
Swadeshi Mills (4)	310	0
Central India Mills (6)	265	8
Simplex Mills (11)	270	0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	203	8
Indore (4)	143	12
Gokak (11)	253	0
Century Spinning (15)	321	8
India Bleaching (8)	183	0
Swan (20)	376	0
Finlay Mills (15)	290	8
Morarji (4-8)	185	0
Edward	300	0
Meyer (8)	93	12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	6
India United Ord. (0-1-6)	14	3 6
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	2	9 3
Madhusudan (15)	158	12
Podar (9)	151	4
Khatau (7)	196	0

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (15)	371	0
Tata Steel Defd. (79-5)	1965	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	140	0

CEMENT

Associated Cement (2)	177	0

INDUSTRIES

Burma (12-8)	470	10
Belapur XD	277	4
Shivrajpur	55	0
Scindia Steam	18	5
Premier Construction (4)	121	8
Tata Chemical	16	7
Tata Oil (1)	45	0
Indian Iron (1)	35	14
Bengal Steel Corp. (8-10)	25	2
British India Corp. (0-8)	9	13
India Copper	3	8 6
Wimco (11)	253	12
Alcock (28-12)	350	0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro (4-8) XD	154	8
Andhra Valley (46) XD	1460	0
Tata Power (50) XD	1575	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone (15)	66	8
Phoenix (6)	136	4
Indian Mfg. (40)	3350	0
Kuria (78)	125	0
Colaba (8)	101	0
New City (11)	215	0
Minerva (12)	135	0
Bradbury	500	0
Bharucha	4	12
Bharat (2)	31	12
Mysore Defd (4) XD	171	4
Madhavji (0-12-0)	12	0
Model Mills (12-8)	165	10
Laxmi	608	12
Vishnu Cotton (6)	204	8
Standard (15)	285	0
Sholapur (200)	3060	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	28	0
Hindustan Mills (40) XD	3510	0
Tata Mills (2)	55	0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	215	0
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	35	0
New Union Mills (6-8)	26	12
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0
Berar	260	0
Victoria Mills	225	0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8) ..	114	6
Ahmedabad New (0-14-4) ..	112	0
Surat Electric (5)	142	8
Karachi Electric (2)	127	8
Broach (0-5)	6	8
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	8
Amalgamated (0-12)	11	8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27	0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2) ..	117	8
Bombay's Suburban (4-8) ..	145	8
Jalgaon	10	10

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (40) XD	1930	0
Central Bank P (10) X.D. ..	476	4
Central Bank (1-8)	78	0
Central Bank New (1-8)	78	4
Bank of India (3)	178	4
Union (0-5)	7	3 6
Baroda (2-8)	128	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8) ..	35	0
United Commercial (1-12)	47	0
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	77	0
Hindustan Commercial (1) ..	22	8
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (14-8)	82	0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	4485	0
Empire (10)	615	0
New India (2) X.R.	48	0
Right	15	0
Coupon	7	8
Jupiter (0-12)	13	13
Vulcan (1-10)	11	4
Ind. Mercantile	41	8
B.I.C.	19	0
Industrial and Prudential	28	4
Neptune	6	1
New Great	18	12
All India General	8	8

RAILWAY SHARES

C. P. (1-14)	111	0

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bombay Steam (1)	287	8
Bombay Burma New (5)	152	8
Burma Petrol	1 12	3
Mackenzie (6)	91	0
Port Canning (3)	48	0
Kemp and Co. (30)	342	8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	94	0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	81	12
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	71	8
Mukund Iron	5	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	0
Alembic (15)	128	12
Supreme Industries	90	0
Bombay Ugands	65	12
Indian Cement (1937)	23	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	170	0
United Motor	28	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27) ..	740	0
Hydro Construction	19	2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100	0
Gujerat Motor	26	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	750	0
Harvey Press	370	0
Estrella Batteries	37	0
National Rayon	85	4
Bombay Cycle	23	0
Jost Co.	73	0
Digvijay Cement	63	8
Jam Wire	32	4
Phalton	135	0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6) XD.....	195	0
Bengal Steel	116	4
Indian Iron	107	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1240	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1340	0
Hydro-Electric (7) XD	121	14
Bombay Steamer (6)	233	12
Central India (5)	632	8
Swadeshi Mills	135	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	677	8
Laxmi	278	12
New Great Mills (5-3)	215	0
Podar Mills (4)	95	0
Shrinivasa Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	107	8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	330	10
Surat Electricity (3-4)	136	4
Pre Construction First	102	8
Pre Construction 2nd Pref.	100	0

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 27

MILLS

Apollo 3-6
A. Advance 215
Bharat 31-12
B. Dyeing 506-4 8-12 5 10
Bradbury Pref 347-8
C. India 263-8 62-8 65-8
C. Pref 632-8
Century 321 22-4 20-8 24 21-8
Colaba 101
E. Textiles 296-14 300
Elphinstone 66-8
Elphinstone Pref 108-12
Finlay 289-8 90-8
Gokak 252 51-8 53
I. U. Defd 2-8-6 2-8-3
I. U. Ord. 14-1 14-3-6
Indore 142-8 38-12 43-12
Kohinoor 351 50 53
Model 165-10
New Great 201 200 3-8
Simplex 268 70
Svadeshi 308-8 7-4 10
Tata Mills 55-8 55
B. Steam 286-4 92-8
Scindia 18-2 18-5-6 18-4-6 18-6 18-4 18-5

BANKS

Baroda 128
Central 78
Central New 78 78-4
Imperial 1930
India 178
Union 7-3
U. Commercial 47-8 47

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 113-12 14-6
Hydro 154-8
„ Pre 11-14 22-8
Surat 142-8
Power 1572-8 77-8
New India 49 48
Vulcan 11-14

STEELS

B Steel 24-14 24-12 25-3 25 25-2
I. Iron 35-7 35-14
Tata Defd 1955 57-8 47-8 65 60 65
„ Ord 369-86 67-8 70-8 70 71
„ IInd Pref 140

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 352-3 50
ACC 176-12 77
Belapur 277 76 77-4
BB Old 472-8 70 70-10
„ New 152-8 51-14 52-8
Petrol 1-12 1-12-3
BIC 9-12-6 9-13
I Bleaching 181 83
I Copper 3-8-6 3-7-6 3-8-4
I I Trust 81-12
P Const 121 21-12 21 22 21-12
Shivrajpur 54-8 54 55
Tata Chem 16-6 16-5 16-7
„ Oil 45
Wimco 251-4 53-12

SPECIAL

National Rayon Ord 85 85-4
Ahmedabad Elec P Paid 22-8
New India Right 14-8 15
Phalton Sugar 134

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Jan 27.

120 Ready Japan	9	0	0
150 Ready Japan	9	0	0
120 Ready Italy	8	1	0
150 Ready Italy	8	8	0
150 D. Box Jan.	1600		
150 D. Box Feb.	1585		

Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	133	12
Walchandnagar	126	4
Jupiter	12	15
Supreme	92	8
Meyer	95	0
Mackenzie (First)	92	0
Mackenzie (2)	85	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudhan	12	0
Khatau	96	0
Morarji	94	4
National Rayon	80	8
Polson	96	0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	101	4
Rubber Planting		
Bombay Steamer	98	14
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1951	101	0
Walchandnagar (6)	106	0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	3	5
New Victoria Mills	3	8
New Victoria Pref.	4	8
Gold Mohor (20)	340	0
New Kaiser Hind	170	0
Sajjan Mills	100	0
Osmanshahi	120	0
Ajam Shahi	115	0
Air Services	4	2
Air India Tata	56	0
Hind Motors	6	10
Walchand Motor	54	0
India Steam	8	14 6
Tata Locomotive	98	0
Killick Industries XD	145	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 27.

The local Bullion market opened quiet and declined on further long liquidation. Later on there was short covering and some replacement buying.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 187-14 and declined at Rs. 187-8 on renewed liquidation but advanced at Rs. 188-2 on increased buying by bulls. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 111-13 and after declining at Rs. 111-8 advanced at Rs. 112-1 on speculative buying.

Final closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	187	14	0
Ready forward	188	10	0
Ready Gold	112	2	0
Ready forward	112	4	0
Sovereigns	75	10	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 27.

The local Produce market was quiet today. Castorseeds Ready were quoted at Rs. 58. May delivery opened at Rs. 280 and declined at Rs. 278. Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 47-4 and Bold were placed at Rs. 46-12. February March were done at Rs. 47-6 and April-May Contract business was done at Rs. 48-10. Oil local Mills was quoted at Rs. 26. Receipts at Rs. 25-4 and February at Rs. 25-6. Linseed Bold Ready was quoted at Rs. 47-2; Satna at Rs. 46. February-March at Rs. 47-4 and April-May at Rs. 46-14.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Jan. 27.

2-1/2% 1954	98	13	0
2½% 1955	99	10	0
2 1/2% 1961	95	2	0
2-3/4% 1962	96	8	0
2-3/4% 1960	97	0	0
2-3/4% 1976	93	0	0
3% 1986 Con.	93	0	0
3% 1951/54	101	0	0
3% 1953/55	101	6	0
3% 1957	100	4	0
3% 1959/61	99	8	0
3% 1963/65	97	9	0
3% 1959/65	99	8	0
3% 1966/63	97	1	0
3% 1964	97	13	0
3% 1970/75	96	2	0
3% 1960/70	108	10	1
4½% 1955/60	109	0	0
4 1/2% 1954/59	103	12	0
4 1/2% 1958/68.....	112	0	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3% Bombay 1962	98	0	0
3% Bombay 1960	98	8	0
2-3/4% U.P. 1961	96	8	0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	96	8	0
3% Bombay 1955	104	8	0
3% Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3% Punjab 1952	101	0	0
3% Madras 1952/53	100	8	0
3% U.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% C.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% N.W.F. 1952	100	0	0
3% U.P. 1961/66	99	2	0

MUNICIPAL

4% B.P.L.	109	4	0
4% B. Municipality	108	0	0
5% B. Municipality	113	0	0
5% B. Municipality 1954 ..	112	0	0

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

Advanced in early active detalings on extensive trade buying of nearbys readily absorbing fairly liberal hedges and liquidation. Some commission house and replacement demand was also noted attributed to belief that the market had been oversold in the sharp decline of Thursday's prices later eased rather sharply under renewal of nervous liquidation evidently based on confusion over price control developments but the reappearance of mill buying and short covering eventually arrested the setback. Prices fluctuated nervously in the afternoon dominated by Washington's price control uncertainties. Occasional setbacks under liquidation and hedges continued to encounter good trade demand and shortcovering particularly in final minutes trading, with the session closing steady. Sales were around 526,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	New York	New Orleans
March.... .....44.24		44.12
May..... .... 43.77		43.50
July.. .... 43.31		43.22
October 41.36		41.38
Middling Spot ..45.35		44.25

New York Cotton March Highest 44.45 at 10-45 a.m. Lowest 44.00 at 2-39 p.m.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Budget Battle Intensifies

EDUCATION MINISTER'S SENIORITY ISSUE

Ex-Army Man's Book: Impulse Or Investigation?

THE Prime Minister returned to the Capital during the week. He has busy days ahead, before he leaves for Ahmedabad to attend the meetings of A.I.C.C.

The Ahmedabad session of the All-India Congress Committee will be the fist stock-taking meeting since the Nasik Congress. One issue the Congress organisation shall have to face, namely whether its resolutions have mandatory force or are in the nature of paper resolutions.

The Nasik session of the Congress adopted a comprehensive resolution on Economic Programme, which, inter alia enjoyed on the Congress Governments to take immediate action for "orderly and progressive reduction in general price-level and in cost of production." Since then prices of sugar, foodgrains and cloth have been raised. it may be argued that the food situation had developed into a crisis after the Nasik session and, therefore, the Congress leaders could not be accused of flouting the Nasik resolution. This is, however, not true of cloth and sugar prices. The Industry Minister, Mr. Mehtab, who was present at the Nasik session of the Congress should have known the implications of new and enhanced cotton prices. The Food Minister, Mr. Munshi, likewise, was present and should have likewise known the implications of the resolution.

On Royal Road To....

India is now on the royal road to inflation. It is not generally realized that the Central Pay Commission has inter-connected the Dearness Allowance with index numbers. Assuming that prices would stabilize at 60 points the Central Pay Commission had recommended n increase of five rupees in Dearness Allowance of the lowest paid employees for every 20 points increase in index numbers. The index number for food articles for December stood at 423.9 and that of textile products at 404. This month's increases in food and cloth prices would increase them still more. Labour, eighteen months ago, had agreed to 'status quo' in Dearness Allowance on an assurance that the Government had launched its drive to bring down price-level within reasonable time. The argument no longer holds good. The proverbial vicious circle, therefore, may start, the vicious circle of wages racing after prices. It will be thus seen that the Congress leaders pay only lip service to Congress resolutions.

Railway Passes For M.P.s

Members of Parliament have demanded first class all-India passes for themselves. This demand was made on a limited scale some ten years ago, when Members of the Standing Finance Committee had demanded free passes on their regional Railway Members drawing first class travelling allowances and travelling by lower classes is now a well accepted practice. Why should they be given all-India passes is, however, not disclosed. It is a paradox that out of office, the Congressmen wanted the abolition of first class compartments. Their ideal of a classless society led to the reduction of Railway travel to three classes and its restoration to four classes. This has involved a dead loss of about a crore of rupees.

It will be a revelation, if the Government were to place on the table of Parliament a statement, giving the names of the Members of Parliament, who had directly or indirectly applied for export or import licences or used their influence in someone else's favour.

Another Paradox

Economy amidst squander-mania is another paradox of the Central Government.

As I have already reported, the Ministry of Finance has demanded Rs. thirty lakhs cut in the budget of Education Ministry. The Ministry, on the other hand is sponsoring three bills during the Budget Session of Parliament, two of which will create two additional Universities The University Commission has recommended that Visva-Bharati at Santiniketan and Jamia Millia near Delhi "be given provisional charters as Universities and be given suitable capital and recurring grants." The Commission also recommended that the Central Government should assume the responsibility for post-graduate and research work in all the States Universities. On a rough estimate the annual expenditure on University Education was placed at 22 crores, 60 per cent of which was to be provided by the Central and State Governments.

Following is breakdown of expenditure on University Education in 1948-49:—

Central Government	216,01,572
Assam	12,90,022
Bihar	14,59,294
Bombay	69,04,615
Madhya Bharat	39,84,000
Punjab	14,79,268
Madras	96,50,100
Orissa	16,12,563
Utter Pradesh	46,30,400
West Bengal	30,82,000
Baroda	6,95,379
Bhopal	2,24,232
Bikaner	8,81,017
Cochin-Travancore	47,46,617
Himachal Pradesh	33,332
Hyderabad	38,02,286
Jaipur	5,95,000
Kolhapur	3,68,384
Kutch	8,959
Mysore	34,46,989
Pepsu	6,94,982
Tehri Garhwal	29,985
	448,21,996

It will be seen that the implementation of University Commission's Report will raise the Central and States expenditure on University education by 8.70 crores a year, major burden for which shall have to be borne by the Centre. This is explainable.

The State Governments, knowing Centre's anxiety to expand its budget and importance, coolly announce that they are ready to oblige the Centre regarding any particular suggestion by the Centre, provided the Centre pays the major portion, if not the entire cost of its implementation.

This is true of Agriculture, Education, Health and Labour, all of which are transferred subjects.

The Centre commenced as co-ordinator but it is now the major contributor to any scheme of improvement. It has been paying a part of the basic education expenditure and a part of the adult-cum-social education expenditure. The question, however, is whether the senior-most member of the Foreign Affairs Committee is equally interested in the economic and financial stability of this country. If he were, he would not have synchronized his University reform and Visvabharta University project with the acutest financial stringency. The Finance Minister has asked him to cut down expenditure of the Education Ministry by a modest figure of thirty lakhs. According to Secretariat reports, the Education Minister intends to raise, it by almost a crore He may succeed.

Seniority Tussle

Although the Defence Minister, Sardar Baldeo Singh, and the Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, are the oldest Congressmen members of the Cabinet, they having joined it on September 2, 1946, Maulana Azad, according to New Delhi reports, has been advancing his claims for this honour. With the death of Sardar Patel, the Prime Minister has wisely abolished the post of the Deputy Prime Minister. With the abolition of this post, the senior-most Minister in the absence of the Prime Minister should preside at the Cabinet meetings. There were no meetings of the Cabinet during the absence from India of the Prime Minister. According to New Delhi reports this was largely due to the controversy as to who was the senior-most Minister of the Cabinet As for the Foreign Affairs Committee, its original members were the Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar and Mr. Rajagopalachariar. After the death of Sardar Patel, the Prime Minister has nominated Maulana Azad to it and in that context Maulana Sahib is its junior-most member.

Ex-Army Man's Book

Sir Kerr Fraser-Tytler's new book on Afghanistan has created a discussion in New Delhi. The book is highly provocative Sir Kerr Fraser Tytler is an Indian Army ex-employee of the late Foreign and Political Department of the Government of the United India. In the concluding chapters of his book he has advanced a theme that whosoever holds the Hindu Kush, holds the key to India and that the environments and climate of India had a marked effect on the powers of resistance of Indians to external domination. From this he reaches the conclusion that the Hindu civilization was in an advanced stage of disintegration. This is what he says:—

"We may say of Indian society that it has not got the cohesion with which to offer resistance to external impact and that it is in fact in a state of disintegration, or would be if it had not been held together by the steel-frame of Foreign domination. I have at any rate the support of "A study of History" in my belief that the Hindu Civilization is not emerging, as some have thought, from the bondage of British Rule into a new and vigorous period of growth, but is in fact in an advanced stage of disintegration."

These are the interpretations of historical developments, with which one may or may not agree The author then goes on to say that Pakistan "is new, untried, politically unstable and affected to some extent by the disintegrating influence of environments."

In other words, the climate and environments have affected the Hindus so much that their civilization is in an advanced stage of disintegration. It was not so, with the Mussalmans of this sub-continent, who are affected only to "some extent" by their putrescence. Proceeding the author says:—

"There is in the Urdu language a word 'Ghabrana; which has no exact English equivalent, but which may be approximately translated into a state of mental confusion. It is significant that the principal language of Northern India should include this word."

It is equally significant that Urdu is the language of Mussulmans and is fastly becoming the National Language of Pakistan.

Sir Kerr Fraser-Tatler says:— "The people of India in fact, accepted the Mogul Rule as they had accepted the Greek and Kushan Rule and as some three hundred years later they were to accept the British Rule."

This again is an undisputed historical fact but people of India, who accepted the British Rule included Pakistanees as well.

The author has a warning for India He says:— The Hindu civilization, under the guidance of an able Brahmin hierarchy and of the Parsi industrialists may perhaps achieve stability and ward off final disintegration for some considerable time yet, so long as the rulers do not attempt to dominate all India or to emulate the Mauryas by pushing forward their boundaries towards Hindu Kush." If they do;

"There remains a British and American interest in the maintenance of Muslim integrity in Southern Asia, the force of world opinion and the influence of the United Nations in upholding international treaties and boundaries and lastly the power ..of the two Muslim States, Pakistan and Afghanistan, both of which shall have to be fused into one state, in some way or other, if not peacefully then by force."

Instigation

As for the respect for international treaties and boundaries by the Muslim neighbours of India is concerned, the gallant author says:—

"But I am equally sure that there is an impulse stronger than obligation and treaties which will sooner or later and perhaps sooner than later, bring these highlanders (tribesman) down off their hills to possess themselves of the goods and perhaps of the lands of their neighbours on the plains. They will be met with the "Hindi Civilization of great bulk but with little stamina."

No comments are needed.

MEMORIAL TO SRI AUROBINDO

Committee Formed

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27. (PTI): With a view to establishing an international university "as a fitting memorial to Sri Aurobindo", a committee has been formed here with Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee as Chairman.

The members of the Memorial Committee include Mr. Harekrushna Mahatab, Minister for Commerce and Industry, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Chief Minister of U.P., Mr. Nabakrushna Chaudhuri, Chief Minister of Orissa, Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister of Hyderabad, Lord Sinha of Raipur and Mr. Justice B. N. Rai of Patna.

CHANGE IN MALAYAN GOVERNMENT

Ministerial System To Be Introduced

KUALA LUMPUR, Jan. 27 (PTI): The Federation of Malaya is shortly to take what has been officially described as "the first step towards a ministerial system of Government" writes PTI Correspondent in Malaya.

The Malayan Federal Legislative Council this week approved in principle of this, on a government motion. The new system is likely to be set up before the next meeting of the Council in April.

Under this a certain number of non-official members of the Council will be appointed by the High Commissioner to take charge of groups of departments as "members" of the government. A maximum of nine non-official members is proposed. Definite portfolios will be allotted to them and they will be supplemented by two official members without portfolio. No element of responsibility on the part of the members to the Legislative Council is proposed. They will be appointed by the High Commissioner and will be responsible to him for the departments in their change.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN DIET REFORM

The Cafeteria of non-cereal food organised by the All-India Women's Food Council and recently opened in New Delhi, is an entirely new thing in our national life and many of us hope that soon there will be at least one such restaurant in all the major cities of India. Improvised during a period of acute cereal shortage but with a sphere of usefulness which may well revolutionise our dietic habits; it represents a triumph of the old adage "Man does not live by (wheat) bread alone". At this cafeteria run on canteen lines, the secretariate clerk and the shop assistant with little time and money to spare can get simple, nutritions snacks and luncheons made entirly from non-rationed food at a little more than cost price. A cup of tea and snacks each cost an anna, and a substantial lunch of chapaties (not wheat), dal, a vegetable and fresh vegetable salad, is priced annas eight.

The use of rationed food is strictly prohibited, for the aim of the cafeteria is to show people that food prepared from vegetables and unfamiliar cereals can be not only cheap and nutritious, but appetising and delicious as well.

SHORT STORY

BY NOORU PEERMAHOMED

THE LUCKY COMBINATION

THE morning was in no way unusual. Raju woke with a heavy heart; this general depression he felt since the time life became unbearably hard for the working man. With his pay of rupees one hundred and fifty, a month, Raju was barely able to make the two ends meet. That is why he had no savings laid against a rainy day, no insurance scheme, no provident fund. In fact he lived a hand-to-mouth existence.

But it was not the insecure future which worried Raju. He knew in his heart of hearts, that compared to his many colleagues, he had fewer worries. They had to support their wives and children, and sometimes even their aged parents. Raju had none of these encumbrances. He was a bachelor, without any ties and duties, but he was far from gay. He had his daily share of troubles and these seemed to have increased tenfold since he was tempted to accept a larger offer of pay, which caused him to shift from his native, unsophisticated town of Ambala to the modern civilized city of Bombay.

The city of myriad lights and spacious harbour captivated Raju's imagination. Like the old 'Serpent of the Nile', Bombay had infinite variety and charm, which neither age nor custom could stale.

Other cities cloy the apetite they feed,
But she makes hungry where most she satisfies.

And so Raju got entangled in its strange fascination, though he saw very little of the golden sandy beech and the enchanting wide sweep of the Marine Drive promenade. His one-apartment room was situated in the dingy, conjected lanes of Kalbadevi and his office in the busy centre of Ballard Estate. Anyway he was proud to be a Bombayite and so it was all right.

It was neither the city, nor the job he was engaged in, that dissatisfied Raju. It was the eternal, everlasting trouble about his having an insufficient income. He did not earn enough to have even a single girl-friend, who could cheer him up a bit when he was feeling low. Often he thought of Husain, his old school friend and neighbour at Ambala. But distance between them had snapped the goodly fellowship, and Raju could not even remember when he had last heard from his dear friend.

Sometimes in his moments of utter loneliness, he thought of befriending Kumari, the only child of his landlady but Gangoobai's reaction to their relationship frightened him. The latter was a hard, practical woman of the world. She exactly knew on which side her bread was buttered and hence she would strongly resent her daughter having anything to do with a poor church-mouse like Raju.

The eagerness with which she waited the arrival of Raju's pay-day did not escape the latter's attention. A few days prior to it, her hostile reticent attitude underwent a complete change. She addressed Raju in endearing terms and prepared for the 'temporary beta' even ladoos for dinner But as soon as she received her monthly allowance in return for board and lodging, Gangoobai dropped Raju like a hot brick, only to resume the assumed sweetness when it neared his pay-day.

Raju could do very little about this. In this big crowded city it was as difficult to find accommodation as rare pieces of art, and as for employment and better pay, these were as remote as the stars. So Raju was compelled to resign himself to his fate and hope for the best.

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Just as he was about to leave his apartment, one day, he saw the morning mail. With his usual casualnesses he glanced at the envelopes. Two of them were reminders of the bills he owed the dentist and the tailor. The third one intrigued him. It came from abroad, and bore a blue stamp with the King's head on it. Puzzled and in wonder he scrutinized the cover from either side. Tearing a side open, he drew out a thin piece of paper, which contained printed numbers. Across the top, in bold print was written, "The Lucky Draws of the Irish Hospital Sweepstake". Slowly it dawned on Raju about the lottery ticket he had purchased some months back. He had forgotten all about it. Realising the possibility of his drawing a lucky number, he ransacked the drawer containing his meagre correspondence. There, in one corner, carefully folded, lay two small pieces of brown paper. The number he had selected contained his lucky combination of five threes, HB 33333. Could it be possible that he had secured the incredible fortune? Raju wondered as he glanced down the printed numbers. No, he had missed the fortune by one digit. The lucky number was HB 33332. Raju gave the numbers another careful look, only to find that he had been disappointed. As he was about to lay them aside, it occurred to him that he had two tickets in his possession. The other had a small tick in one corner and bore the lucky number. For a moment Raju's heart stopped beating. What did the tick signify! Raju alone knew its enigmatical meaning.

His mind was like a jig-saw puzzle. He tried putting two and two together and to think out for himself a convincing line of thought. But his uneasy conscience dictated the truth which his mind refused to accept. It was true that Raju had bought the tickets and paid for them, but the one thus marked was for his friend Husain, who like him was not well off. It was, no doubt, a friendly gesture on Raju's part and Husain had agreed to pay for the ticket at the first opportunity of their meeting.

'Husain will never know about it. Why, the fellow must have forgotten all about it. It would be sheer folly to throw away such an excellent chance of becoming rich and ... plenty'—Raju's mind dodged about, trying to ease his restless conscience.

'I needn't feel guilty. I have the lottery ticket with me and can send in my claim, and no one will be wiser for that. I needn't tell anything to Husain. For all I may know, it might have been mine, had I not ticked thus. It is silly to believe in lucky combination'.

By a strange irony of fate, Husain's only letter lay on the top of the heap, which Raju had just emptied from the drawer. He gave it a glance, pretending not to know its contents. But he just could not deceive himself. Husain had written in it about his agreeing to purchase the sweepstake. It was written in pain and simple language.

The clock struck ten, reminding Raju about his being late at the office. "Oh, damn it", Raju said aloud. "I can well do now without having to be reminded about time. In fact I can buy up the whole show now and say goodbye to sweated office labour." He tried to chuckle to himself, but a curious sensation in his abdomen prevented his doing so. He wanted to shout to Gangoobai and disclose to her about his good fortune. He even tried to picture to himself holding Kumari in his strong arms and proposing marriage, but something pulled him, like a tethered animal "No, Raju, the fortune is not yours by any means" something dictated his heart.

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Once more Raju entered the arena of conflicting desire and biting conscience. Beads of perspiration gathered on his distracted brow. He felt a strong impulse to destroy his own tickets, but his fingers numbed. In fact he felt exhausted, as though he had been carving a mighty load, and his limbs became paralysed of all movement.

"No," Raju shouted at himself, thrusting away his rising desires. "I shall write to Husain at this very moment and tell him about his good fortune. Picking up his pen he dashed off a letter to his friend and at once felt relieved and at peace with himself.

What troubled him now was not the fact that he had been honest with himself but the fact that this lucky combination of fives and threes should have proved so utterly and hopelessly otherwise.

It was well over a week when his own letter was returend to him. The postal authorities were unable to trace the whereabouts of Husain. The police said he had disappeared since well over three months. Others presumed that he died in the 1947 holocaust.

"HI SHORTY!"

Bruck in 'The Chicago Sun-Times'

INDIA'S C-IN-C ON 'DEEP CUD'

"I want to tell you two words which I was taught when I first joined the Army over 31 years ago" said General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of India, addressing the Bharat Sevadal rally recently at Bangalore. "Each letter of those words is the first letter of the quality that is required in any good young person.

"These words are:
"DEEP CUD

"But, before I tell you what these letters mean, you must start off by being cheerful always, cheerful under all circumstances and NOT let any disappointments, disillusionments and frustrations worry you and upset you, because worrying never helps at all. In fact it merely aggravates and increases your troubles. So, that is the first requirement — CHEERFULNESS.

"Now to the words

"D stands for DISCIPLINE.
"E stands for ENERGY.
"E stands for ENDURANCE.
"P stands for PERSEVERANCE.
"C Stands for COURAGE (this is NOT just physical courage but also moral courage to face any problems in life.)
"U stands for UNSELFISHNESS and
"D stands for DETERMINATION."

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD

"I believe that it is only in solitude that permanently valuable, creative work can be done. Solitude is the source and origin of the mystery of creation. The most tremendous moments of human existence are lonely moments; great decisions are not reached, great deeds are not done by a man in the middle of a mob. And it is one of the silliest, most superficial lies of our time to pretend otherwise. In a multitude there is dissipation, in solitude the mind and the spirit are concentrated."

—John Connell.

DRINK FIRST AND THEN BUY

TEA is a drink to which the English are more than partial and about which they disagree violently. Arguments of great heat can start on the subject of the way in which the pot should be warmed, how much tea should be used per person, how long it should be allowed a draw, whether milk should be put in first, last or at all, and so on and so forth.

Patrick Sargent threw himself into this controversy when he spoke about tea in a BBC programme called "English Magazine." Next April the London tea auctions will be re-opened and Sargent said that this would be an important thing in London's commercial life. Since the war all tea has been bought and distributed by the Government and the City's traditional buying skill has been in abeyance. Now that tea supplies are improving sellers will have to come to Britain, the largest buyer of tea in the world, and expert private buyers should be able to secure better quality teas.

All tea buyers, Mr. Sargent revealed are men, although women do more tea drinking. Before the auction the buyers taste samples of all teas to be sold and they, as an example to warring housewives, agree almost unanimously on how to make a pot of tea.

First of all they weight the tea carefully. The weight of a shilling should give enough tea for a half pint pot. This pot shoud be warmed slightly on the outside, the tea put in and freshly boiling water added. It is important, tea tasters maintain, to use freshly boiling water; otherwise the leaves will not come to the top and draw in the right way. The tea must be left to draw for six minutes and then drunk with milk but no sugar. Milk apparently enables tea to hold its taste longer.

ANOTHER FACT THAT SARGENT DISCLOSED IS THAT SMELL IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN TASTE IN APPRECIATING TEA. THE PALATE REGISTERS THE TEA'S TANG BUT IT IS THE DELICATE AROMA CREEPING UP THE NOSTRILS FROM THE BACK OF THE THROAT THAT GIVES MOST PLEASURE.

When the tasters have sampled the teas they go to the auction and bid for those they consider best suited to the blend they have planned.

Sargent found it difficult to predict exactly what will happen when the auctions begin again but he thought that as competition usually leads to cheaper goods and better services it was reasonable to hope that an era of better tea drinking in Britain was

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The tired store clerk had pulled down blanket after blanket until only one more was left on the shelf. Then the customer rmarked, "I don't really want to buy anything today I was only looking for a frien "

"Well, madam," said the patient clerk, "I'll take down the last one, if you think he's in it."

He heightens life by giving it new and subtle meanings and an unearthly beauty...

WORD MUSIC OF DE LA MARE

Walter de la Mare

BY HENRY CHARLES DUFFIN

BORN in 1873, Walter de la Mare stands in the middle of a great sequence of "modern" poets beginning with Hardy, Bridges, Thompson and Yeats, all dating from round about the middle of the 19th century, and stretching on through Henley, Alice Meynell, Housman, Belloc, Chesterton, Davies, Masefield, Thomas—to Flecker, Gould, Wolfe, Brooke, and the poets of World War I.

Of all this mighty line, only Yeats certainly ranks higher than de la Mare. Like them all he belongs to the tradition of Coleridge, Keats, Tennyson. Then the old poetry died in flames, and from the ashes a new species rose. Today de la Mare is barely recognised by the younger poets and critics Yet his work stands secure, and even now, during the last five years, volumes have continued to come from his pen wherein old immortal words are wedded to eternal beauty in miracles of delight and significance.

Beauty Of Form

For de la Mare, as for all great poets from Homer onwards, the essence of poetry is beauty of form because poetry, like all art, has something to communicate for which the bare materials of the art—words in the case of poetry—are inadequate until they are, by the inexplicable power of genius, so fashioned as to move the heart to an understanding of which the mind, by itself, is incapable.

"No loveller hills then thine have laid
My tired thoughts to rest:
No peace of loveller valleys made
Like peace within my breast.
Thine are the woods whereto my soul
Out of the noontide beam,
Flees for a refuge green and cool
And tranquil as a dream....."

Beyond their flawless beauty, these lines have a strangely moving quality which no prose piece, however impassioned, could impart to it.

"Is there anybody there? said the Traveller,
Knocking on the moonlit door....."

How many lovers of de la Mare have been puzzled by that Traveller and his knocking, and the host of phantom listeners thronging the stairs of the still house!

The puzzle is not to be solved by mental effort; but if you read the poem over and over again, letting its subtle rhythms and its marvellously chosen words play on your imagination like light over a picture, suddenly life is seen anew—a door that may open at any moment, a veil nearly transparent, hiding a secret reality strange and exciting, and perhaps other existences, only to be known through poetry and dream, but once glimpsed ever present vividly to consciousness

Woven of words and word-music, poetic form is an instrument of not easily explained power for intensifying spiritual insight, and de la Mare is a master of the instrument.

Miracle Of Miracles

This is the art of de la Mare—the wings on which his genius flies. And what does he bring us by his art, as he flies through the skies of poetry? His themes are all aspects of wonder. There is nothing commonplace in the world of de la Mare. His heart does not leap up like Wordsworth's, but is ever trembling at the strangeness of life. Man is a lost child in a perilous place, surrounded by moving shadows, half-heard voices and "unknown modes of being." It is a world of magic—the magic of daily life, and the sublimer magic of intimations from an inapprehensible encompassing world of reality.

Life is full of miracles—the miracle of man and his five senses, the miraculous power of music, the multitudinous miracles of nature and of the impossible that happens always. And miracle of miracles is beauty.

To de la Mare beauty is consummately present in childhood, and childhood is an ideal condition. For the rest, beauty is a phantom, its secret only half-divulged, though.

"the silence yearns
But to catch thy fleeting foot."

Time with its poppied hand, memory, most intriguing of the mind's functions—these have an undying attraction for de la Mare. And in his poetry, love is life in its sweetest and most intense form, yet is fraught with an infinite sadness.

A New Sense

The function of all poetry is to delight, but major poetry differs from minor poetry in having a further function, to make life in some way more significant. Each great poet does this in his own way: de la Mare's way is to endow us with a new sense, a sense by which we become intensely aware of the unreality, and at the same time of the ultimate reality of life. To any intelligent person life is endlessly interesting, but for most by the time youth is well past, it has grown familiar, known, understood.

De la Mare changes all that. He shows us first that nothing need ever become trite, nothing certainly in which beauty may be perceived:

"The lovely in life is the familiar
And only the loveller for continuing strange."

But ultimately what de la Mare's poetry does for us is to make us known, by mystic understanding, that phenomenal life is but the expression on the face of spiritual reality: to teach us how to read the face and interpret the soul beneath All temporal experience is an earnest of eternity.

A bird, a crumbling corner-stone, a time-stained garden, eyes or hands of woman or child—all are pointers into the unknown. Every earthly object has "a shadow haunting it ever"

The poet's immortal thought "makes of the changing the unchangeable" He writes "of earth's wonders, its live willed things", and knows that at the end of the tale there will remain God and man, "Thou, Lord, and I" In short, he heightens life by giving it new and subtle meanings and an unearthly beauty.

Lighter Works

To some people de la Mare is almost exclusively known in his lighter aspects. On this side lie his countless charming poems written for children, and the book of humorous verse called "Stuff and Nonsense" The "children's poems", many of them in "Peacock Pie", are written with the same exquisite art. But for the lofty peaks of de la Mare's poetry we go to "The Sunken Garden", "England", "A Portrait", "They Told Me", "Fare Well"—one could quadruple the list and scarcely have begun.

The latest volume, 'Inward Companion', shows undiminished skill in the choice and handling of words, without the characteristic delicacy of rhythm. It is full of the old sense of life's strangeness, mingled with a new feeling of sadness at the losses of the years and the approach of the end. The last poem in the book, "Day", is among the most beautiful that de la Mare ever wrote.

It is as a poet that de la Mare takes his position among the English classics, but he is, too, a very fine prose-writer. He is the author of a large number of 'tales", most of them having somewhat uncanny subjects, and all written with great distinction. There are four full-length novels—The Return, Memoirs of a Midget, 'Henry Brocken', and 'The Three Royal Monkeys' (all of a very unusual nature); several great prose anthologies (as well as a delightful verse anthology, 'Come Hither'); and other books such as 'Ding Dong Bell' and 'Stories from the Bible', and the play, 'Crossings'.

First Books

Walter de la Mare—or Walter Ramal, as he at first called himself—was born in Kent of Hugenot descent, and a relative of the Victorian poet Robert Browning. After being educated at St. Paul's Cathedral Choir School he entered (like Charles Lamb) the offices of a great City Company in London. But he began to write, and his first two books, 'Songs of Childhoood' in 1902, and 'Henry Brocken' in 1904, so much impressed such critics as Andrew Lang and Henry Newbolt that in 1908 he was persuaded to give his life to literature, in doing which he was helped by the grant of a Civil List Pension.

With scores of books to his credit, he has found time for much lecturing and reviewing. Recognition of his great gifts has come in the form of Honorary Doctorates from the Universities of Cambridge, St Andrew's London and Bristol, and in 1948 he received from the hand of King George VI the Order of a Companion of Honour. At the age of 77 he is still a poet.

All the best of the poetry is in 'Collected Poems' and 'Collected Rhymes and Verses'; 'The Burning-Glass'; the long poem called 'The Traveller'; and the recent volume, 'Inward Companion'.

THE SPHINX OF AL AZHAR

(Continued From Page 5)

who was teaching at Al Azhar. Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh was in raptures at the prospect of meeting a fellow 'countryman' and embraced the Professor with considerable emotion.

There was some exquisite tracery in the windows of the mosque and it was interesting in particular to see in one window a stain-glass design and just across the other end a chiselled marble window in the same design. But I cannot say that there was much impression made on us by the teaching in the old mosque school.

Two Incidents

We passed out again and crossed over into a magnificent building, newly constructed to hold the modern faculty of law in the University. As we were entering the portals, a young man rushed past and, to my horror, spat as he crossed the threshold on the glazed floor. It was an act which was not consciously committed but it has left an indelible impression on my mind. We went in to one of the lecture-rooms where a class was going on on Muslim law and the members of the delegation walked to the rear where several rows were vacant and occupied the seats.

Since we could not follow what was being said, our attention wandered to the surroundings. I turned to my neighbour, a colleague on the delegation whose eyes were intensely fixed on the desk in front of him He looked up guiltily as he saw me watching him. I turned to see what he had been up to. There in front of him was a design traced out on the table in a layer of dust. Obviously no cleaning up had been done in the remoter seats It was disappointing because one's expectations had been raised by the age of Al Azhar and the magnificence of the new buildings, only to be dashed by these signs, little no doubt in themselves but quite distressing in their cumulative effect. Even about the students and the whole class-room there was a strangely dull atmosphere.

Only in the old Library were there are some magnificent volumes, was there some sign of liveliness but I am not sure that this was not due to us.

The standard reached in the art of illuminated texts is amazing and we had our first glimpse of the treasures held by Egypt in this respect.

Taking Leave

An incident to round up this somewhat sketchy picture of Al Azhar. As Huthoesingh and I, who brought up the tail of the delegation, stepped forward to bid good-bye to the Rector, Melhotra whispered that it was customary to kiss the hand of His Holiness—the Rector is also a spiritual head—in taking leave of him. It was a disconcerting hint to be given at such a moment and I—and I believe, Huthoesingh as well—compromised by adopting a middle of the road salutation which involved a slight bending of the body and an inclination of the head The gesture, as I noticed in my case, was surprising to the Rector as it was embarrassing.

A Human Comptometer

Shakuntala Devi comes from Bangalore in Southern India and although she is only nineteen she has already amazed the world's mathematicians earned for herself the name of "The Human Comptometer." Shakuntala's works out complicated mathematics as accurately as a machine and when she was ten she had a competition with a comptometer at Madras English College and had the correct answer before the machine had worked it out. When she came to London recently she broadcast in 'Anything to Declare,' the BBC's programme for overseas visitors, and told her interviewer that when she was only five she could work out mathematical calculations to the fourth root. Now she can work up to the seventh root, and it is her awesome ambition to go up to the twenty-third. It seems likely that she will reach this pinnacle of abstruse calculation for in the million problems she has answered in her short life she has never yet been proved wrong. Shakuntala does not wish to spend her life working out sums, which she finds too easy. It hardly seems like work to her for when she is given a problem she "just *deals* the answer." How many people must wish they had her enviable clarity of mind.

VERSATILE GENIUS OF RAMANLAL

From Short Stories To Novels And Autobiography

KANCHAN ANE GERU Price Rs. 4-8; APSARA Parts 4 and 5 Price Rs. 4-8 each; PRALAYA Price Rs. 5-8; GAI KAL Price Rs. 5 and KAL BHOJ Price Rs. 4-8: By Sjt Ramanlal V. Desai. Published by R. R. Sheth & Co., Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.

SJT. Ramanlal Desai is one of the most popular writers of Gujarat. He has been a steady favourite with the majority of Gujarati readers. When he was entrusted with highly responsible work in the Baroda State some of his readers feared that this diversion of interest would perhaps affect his literary output. It is very refreshing to find that these fears have proved baseless.

Not satisfied with his reputation as a novelist, Romanlal has tried his hand at various other types of literature. Of these types, the short story has proved itself a good medium for his particular type of genius.

There was a time when his readers regarded their favourite novelist trying his hand at the short story with an attitude of mixed disapproval and scepticism, just as "Dhumketu's" reader regarded apprehensively his favourite story-writer's attempt to turn a novelist. Now happily that time is over, and Ramanlal is an established short story-writer, even as Dhunketu is a novelist. In this recent collection of short stories we find Ramanlal's characteristic excellences as well as his weaknesses. Thus it is a very representative book and no student of literature can afford to pass it off with a cursory glance.

Of the seventeen stories presented, almost all are readable and entertaining. They also provide the reader with a wide variety of interests. Stories like 'Ghuvad', 'Balhatya' and 'Jherno Katoro' touch recent times and problems, the last two dealing with the delicate question of the partition of India and the resultant effect on Indian women. The hurling accusation at the murdering mother in 'Balhatya' remains unanswered and awakens a deep sense of shame in the heart of every Indian of whatever religion.

In 'Jherno Katoro' we find a human heart turning to ashes, nay stone due to hatred of inhuman atrocities, and we also feel the first throbs of reawakening humanity in its pages. 'Ghuvad' deals with a simple love incident set on the background of Azad Hind Fouj activities. Though both the incident and the background are separately enjoyable I feel that the balance of proportion is maladjusted. The background gets much more space and importance which is not at all necessary for the real incident of the story.

Conflict

'Chheli Varta' deals with the age-old problem of the conflict between an artist's urge of creation and his personal life. And though Ramanlal has dealt with the question in his own inimitable light manner and treated the whole with a delightful mixture of mock-serious importance, the ultimate answer cannot be accepted as final. Nor can it be accepted as a likely solution.

However, it is the function of the artist to state and create, not to provide answers to, the problems. In "Prabhu Chee?" a young revoluntary atheist is converted to belief by the nobility of his own God-believing mother's life.

With the arrival and acceptance of Western ideas and morality, our society which has not yet renounced its old ways of thinking and living, is sometimes presented with curious problems. 'Bhutkal na Joie' states very beautifully one of these and gives the perfect answer to it.

An educated young girl who is forsaken by an old sweetheart and who finds happiness in marriage with another man is suddenly confronted with the arrival of the old friend once more. This extremely trying situation is made worse by the efforts of the friend to entice her back into the old friendship. However as she steadily resists all his attempts at intimacy, he tries to poison her married life by subtly suggesting that he is the father of her child, to her husband. But the husband rising to the situation, saves his married life from ruin by stoutly retusing to believe anything the friend may say and has no desire to know any detail of his wife's past life.

'Rakhval' is a short satire on the average Gujarati, who, giving undue importance to earning has neglected cultivating his physique and has lost bodily and mental courage. "Satyana Undanmal" is a ghost story of average merit.

'Nishchaya' is a weak story. Rama, the heroine takes an ordinary incident very seriously and breaks off her engagement. Her subsequent resolve to devote herself to the care of her nephews and her family would have been admirable if an incident of sufficient gravity that would necessitate the breaking off of her engagement had occurred. But as the story stands, she strikes the reader as being an emotionally immature young girl who acts childishly and impulsively to say the least. Ramanlal has failed to convince here.

Pitfall Of Moralising

'Sultan' and 'Dahamani Gai' are refreshing in their novelty. 'Sultan' is indeed an excellent story. The devotion of the dog has come alive and has coloured the story with a warm flush of its faithfulness and love. The second story records the change of heart in a lover of gardening who lets an old cow, whom he had chased revengefully once, loose in his precious garden and the change is portrayed so naturally, and in such a touching manner free from sentimentalism, that the reader, along with the hero, stands converted. These two stories of animal life show Ramanlal at his best. His gentle, catholic outlook on life, his playful humour, his biting satire, all find free play here.

'Ranchan ane Geru' is a good story but not the best one in the book. The comparison between wordly life and renunciation has suggested a very happy title, and perhaps that is the reason of naming the book after this story. The story takes us back to our noble past, and the ultimate victory of renunciation over worldly life is again a heritage of the same noble past.

Summing up, while appreciating the book for its manifold excellences I have only one suggestion to make. A writer like Ramanlal can afford to let his reader do his own moralising. It is not very complimentary to the intellect of the reader to fear that he will not see the obvious unless it is pointed out to him. Excepting these slight blemishes, the selection is a fine addition to the fast-increasing store of Gujarati short stories.

Prostitution

In 'Apsara' Ramanlal has dared to tackle the ancient problem of prostitution. As he himself says in the fifth and the last volume of this ambitious work, "The problem is indeed difficult. But if we want to bring humanity among mankind, we must solve it. Have we a real wish of revolutionising society at its very roots? Prostitution will die only if that desire is true."

He has dealt with the problem in all its innumerable aspects, and when we realise the surprising amount of studious industry, clarity of vision, the delicate balance between the scientific attitude and the sensitivity of the reformer, and the sober manner, which has saved the book from falling to the depths of vulgarity, and yet has made it a tedious treatise that have combined to make this work possible, we have nothing but praise to offer.

It is possible that orthodox people may think that such reading will pervert the young mind, that it will give details which are best unknown or forgotten, but this attitude of shut-

"Here are your weapons We'll protect you."

Bock in 'The Hannoversche Presse' Hanover

ting our eyes in the face of any problem isn't going to help us any longer. You have got to look at the world squarely in the eye and unless you know where the evil lies, you cannot find the remedy. If, however, there are readers who may find other pleasure in reading the book, the fault will lie with their attitude and not with the writer. The publication of a work on such a subject by such a reputed writer calls for moral courage, and Ramanlal has shown it. For the layman perhaps the book may prove too long, but it will be very valuable to the student of sociology.

Scientific Romance

In 'Pralaya', Ramanlal has left the social field for the first time and has written a scientific romance that reminds one of the novels of H. G. Wells. In speculating about the end of the human race many scientists have suggested many different reasons. But here Ramanlal has given only one supreme cause—the blind selfishness and folly of mankind. Here you have a satirist with a mission, and the biting sallies of his wit and satire lash the reader into a better awakening and understanding of our own limitations.

The whole of the first chapter is a prologue in disguise. While giving the necessary background and offering some very shrewd comments on the present social, political and economical state of India, it gets a little too lengthy and has the effect of dampening the ardour of the reader. With the introduction of Chandrahas and Silvia the novel gains in personal interest and in quickness of action. The character of Zakir is the well-known mysterious character which invariably makes its appearance in almost all the novels of Ramanlal. But the characterization here is much more forceful and attractive.

The intrusion of the author's personality by way of comments does not seem so irksome here as it does in some of his social novels; because, by the very nature of the plot selected, the novel is more a charge-sheet against the whole human race than a work of fiction written for entertainment. In the universal annihilation depicted it bears some faint resemblance to that other war-product "The Last White Man".

Autobiography

'Gaikal' is an autobiography. Ramanlal has remained singularly free from the usual self-importance quickly assumed by many popular writers. Therefore he feels slightly embarrassed in writing these memoirs, but fortunately for the reader the embarrassment and the accompanying awkwardness speedily evaporate after the first few pages.

Writing an autobiography is a very difficult thing. The writer is constantly in danger of either doing injustice to his own personality by understatements or of deceiving his public unwittingly by imaginative over-statements. Ramanlal has refrained from writing about his mature life. So we get here the life-story of Ramanlal the child, and Ramanlal the student. Then the interesting book comes to an abrupt end. Perhaps this may be wise, as a person cannot survey his adult life with the same impartial critical outlook which may illumine his more remote childhood. The book reminds one of Kakasaheb Kalelkar's famous 'Smaran Yatra' in this and in many other aspects. The same lucid style, the same gentle humour stamps both the books as delightful memoirs.

Ramanlal says that his is an ordinary life. But this very ordinariness of his life attracts and captivates the reader. The playful, witty style of describing various mishaps and important incidents of his childhood reminds the reader of his own childhood and this opportunity of losing one's self in one's own past is often a heaven-sent blessing to the majority. The calm flow of the narrative is like the placid waters of some slow-moving river which may not be awe-inspiring like Himalayan peaks, but which is much more lovable and enjoyable. The Gujarati family life of half a century back comes to life in these pages. By its very ordinariness, Ramanlal's descriptions become the descriptions of the average general life in Gujarat of that time. A proof of this is furnished in Chandravadan Mehta's "Bandh Gatharia", where he mentions the then current superstition that if children were made to dip their fingers in cold water in early winter mornings, and then asked to write, their handwriting would improve. Ramanlal mentions the same superstitution and enlists our sympathy for the innocent victims. His humorous description of his first initiation into the mysteries of English spelling and pronunciation is extremely entertaining. His first attempt at writing a poem is equally diverting. The many philosophical interruptions do not seem at all out of place in this book; on the contrary they are an extra adornment of this excellent book.

"Kal Bhoj" is a historical novel of the first order. The writer's imagination has created a beautiful story from a fine weiding of historical statments and legends regarding Bappa Raval or Kalbhoj. The hero is a sort of superman, yet his life is human enough to attract the admirations and at times the sympathy of the reader. In the character of Shree Lekha we get another good portrait of woman as a mother. Nargis is a complex character. Ready to kill Kal Bhoj if he will not embrace Islam, she ends as a mendicant of love who has known the ultimate truth beyond all creeds and sects.

The imaginative reconstruction of the origin and importance of the much-maligned Khakhi is very good. They add an atmosphere of thrills and romance to the novel. The noble aim of Kal Bhoj's life and the glorious tradition that he left behind him in the Kings of Chitod strikes a note of exhilaration in sharp contrast with the hum-drum life of today. The novel offers escape to the reader in the highest sense of the term, yet inspires him with a spirit of enthusiasm and courage. Perhaps the book will not be found important from the historical view-point, but it will rate very high as a work of fiction. Gujarati readers will eagerly await more books from the same writer.

—D G P

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

REPUBLIC Day Greetings to all and everyone!

General K. M. Carippa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, was the Chief Guest at the Thirteenth Anniversary of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari. On arriving at the aerodrome on Thursday last, he drove straight to Ghatkopar to attend the Balkan-ji-Bari function.

He was received by Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri Durlabhji Khetani and Shri Dhirubhai Sheth, President and Vice-President respectively of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, and after that the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers were presented to him. Then he inspected the "Guard of Honour" presented by the little children of the Bari, and spoke to some of them as he went through the files of their rows.

"Hopes Of Tomorrow"

The function began with the Balkan-ji-Bari Prayer Song, and reading of the messages received for the occasion, including one from Shri B. G. Kher. Shri Shewakbhai introduced children of the Balkan-ji-Bari to General Cariappa, and him to the children. Shri Durlabhji Khetani welcomed him and gave a report of the work of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari. Then the Commander-in-Chief delivered his speech in which he said that the future progress of the country depended on the boys and girls of today. They were the "Hopes of Tomorrow" and the "Potential Leaders of the Country.' He advised them not to talk too much and do very little like some people, but to carry on their duties deligently and honestly. However much one might be educated, he said, it would be futile if that education was not backed up by character and discipline. He explained to them at length the virtues of love, hard work and dignity of labour, and asked them to cultivate unity among themselves, forgetting narrow provincial sentiments and becoming Indians first and last, and to serve their Motherland with all their hearts.

A boy thanked General Cariappa, and a girl garlanded him on behalf of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Then he went through some of the undertakings of the organisation, and wrote an encouraging note in the Visitors' Book. After that all partook of cold drinks, and the function terminated with a group photograph taken with the Commander-in-Chief, which will indeed be a happy memory. I take this opportunity to offer heartfelt congratulations to the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, on its thirteenth annual day, and to wish it a continued, untiring and useful service to the Children's Cause for many many more years to come!

Trip To Jabalpore

Shri Bhanubhai Pandya writes:—

Eighty-five children and seven workers of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari had a very happy time at Jabalpore where they had gone for a trip in response to an invitation from one of its workers, Shri Pravinbhai Shah, who very kindly bore the brunt of the expenses at Jabalpore. They visited there Nahar which supplied water to Jabalpore, the Madan Mahal and the Tilwara Ghat of Narmada in the village of Tripura, the Bheda Ghat, the temple of sixty-four Joginis, the Dhunvadhar Water Falls and the majestic Marble Rocks.

The children were the guests of honour at two parties arranged by certain prominent merchants of Jabalpore, and they gave a variety entertainment programme under the auspices of the Local Gujerati Samaj, which presented the Unit with a Cup as a memento. The party toured for about a week. Its youngest child was about nine years old, and the oldest about fifteen years. The Workers included Shri Dhirubhai Sheth, Shri Jayant Pandya, Shri Rajnikant Mehta, Shri Bhanu Pandya, Shri Suryakant Mehta, Shri Shanti Pandya and Shri Pramod Mehta. It was a very successful trip!

Workers' Meetings

A joint meeting of all the members of the Executive Committees of the different Balkan-ji-Bari Units in Ahmedabad was held under the presidentship of Shri Ravishankar Raval, who delivered an enlightened speech on the aims and objects of the Bari activities. Shri M. P. Vyas, Labour Welfare Officer, explained to the Workers of the different Bari Units the purpose and the constitution of the Balkan-ji-Bari. The workers were pleased to come in contact with each other.

On the oank of river Narmada

The Workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari Units in different Relief Camps around Bombay met at the Akbar Camp, under the presidentship of Shri Tirath Sabhani, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. Views were exchanged and difficulties solved about the Bari work and running of the Bal Mandirs in the Relief Camps, and all promised afresh to carry on the noble work for the children's cause with greater Zeal and vigour than ever before.

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari is contemplating to hold shortly a whole day workers' trip at a place outside the city of Bombay, and there in ideal and natural sorroundings, to discuss freely their views about enhancing the work of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Suggestions for the purpose may be sent to and particulars obtained from Shri Pramod Tanna, In-Charge of the Camp, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Office, 43, Tamsrind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1.

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari children in train for their trip to Jabalpore

USHA RANI (10 YEARS)

A study in expression by H. Naresh chand, Secunderabad.

Two Puzzles

The following two puzzles have been sent by Sister Roshan K. Irani of Tardeo:—

(1) I am a square number of four figures, and my first two and the last two are also square numbers. What number am I?

(2) The cold water tap in a bath tub can fill the tub with water in 6 minutes and 40 seconds. The hot tap can fill the same tub in exactly 8 minutes. The tub, when full, can be emptied in 13 minutes and 20 seconds after it stopper is removed. How long will it take to fill the tub if both the faucets are going full blast and the stopper is out?

Answer: (1) 1681; (2) 5 minutes. Could you solve them by yourselves easily?

A Question

When the clock strikes 13, what time is it?

Well, time to have it fixed!

Helpful Suggestion

Visitor: "Can you tell me how I can find the Public Library?"

Native: "Certainly. Just ask somebody where it is!"

His Saving Grace

Father was examining the report that came from boarding school with Jack at the end of the term.

"English poor, Maths poor, French very weak," read Father, sternly.

"It's not as good as it might be, I must admit," said Jack, "but it gets better."

And on the next line Father read: "Health excellent."

Marble Rocks in the background.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

And who nas not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? And why have you delayed? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms immediately from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay. 21 (that address is enough), mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud to have joined this All-India Children's Association and you will feel so happy!

JAI HIND

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21